

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. xxxiv.]

FOR JULY, 1798.

[Vol. VI.]

This day is published the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER to the FIFTH VOLUME of this work, which, besides the Title, Indexes, and a variety of papers, contains a critical and comprehensive Retrospect of all the Books published during the last six months, in GREAT BRITAIN, GERMANY, SPAIN, and FRANCE.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a casual examination of the list of new publications in your Magazine for July, 1797, I observed the title of a poem, said to be written by TIMOTHY DWIGHT, D. D. of New York. This is one of the slighter and more venial errors which a reader of British publications, who is acquainted with America, has frequent occasions of remarking. It were well if none more considerable, relative to that country, were not daily fallen into. But it is certainly desirable, that even these lesser errors, as they cannot escape undetected, should not remain unnoticed and uncorrected. It is with the design of obviating that before me, that I trouble you, at present, with a short account of Dr. DWIGHT, the author of "*Greenfield Hill*," the poem referred to: and should you receive this communication favourably, I design to furnish you with further information respecting the poets of America, or, more properly, of the United States. In this I am encouraged by the reception which I have observed to have been given to the articles relative to Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese poetry, which have appeared in your miscellany. For, surely, it cannot be of less importance to the philosopher and philologist to mark the progress of the fine arts in a new world, and the extension of our native tongue over so fair a portion of the earth*.

TIMOTHY DWIGHT was born in the town of Northampton, state of Massachusetts, on the Connecticut river, in

* The attention we constantly bestow on foreign communications will, we hope, induce our numerous readers, in every part of the world, to favour us with their observations relative to any subject of inquiry in our Magazine, or to any new and interesting matter of fact. We think we cannot too often repeat this invitation, because we conceive the best interests of science, as well as the welfare of our miscellany, to be intimately connected with our success in this respect.—

Editors.

MONTHLY MAG. NO. xxxiv.

May, 1752. His father was a very respectable citizen of the state, and held several civil and military offices under the crown. The event which separated the United States from Great Britain, rendering him suspected, though without reason, he retired to the territory at the Natches, of which he was one of the original purchasers, and died there some time in the year 1777. Mrs. DWIGHT, the mother of Dr. DWIGHT, was daughter of the celebrated President Edwards, the Locke of America, and is still living.

Dr. DWIGHT received the usual school and academic instruction then afforded to youth in the United States; and, at the age of 13 or 14, was admitted into Yale college, at New Haven, in Connecticut. The term of residence in this institution, previous to graduation, is four years. Here Mr. DWIGHT very much distinguished himself, particularly in the two last years of his studentship; so that soon after his taking the degree of bachelor, and at the early age of 17 or 18, he was elected a tutor†. In this situation he continued, with great applause and with great benefit to the college, nearly seven years. He quitted the office of tutor, on the occasion of his marriage, in the year 1777-8, and at the age of 25.

The administration of Yale college was at no time more respectable than during the tutorship of Mr. DWIGHT. Most of the tutors, at that period, were men of uncommon merit; and of these the most distinguished was Mr. Trumbull, the author of "*M'Fingal*." In connection with this gentleman, Mr. DWIGHT wrote several occasional and periodical

† The plan of instruction in Yale college, and in some others of the American colleges, differs from that which is most common in Europe: for, beside professors—which at Yale college are only of divinity, ecclesiastical history, and natural philosophy and mathematics—each class is under the particular care of a tutor, to whom they recite thrice a day, and who generally conducts them through all their studies till they commence seniors.

A

papers,

papers, in verse and prose, with uncommon success at the time, but which have since been forgotten in the attention that has been attracted by their subsequent publications. It was while tutor, and in his 19th year, that Mr. DWIGHT commenced his poem intitled "*The Conquest of Canaan*;" which was finished, and a subscription for printing it put in circulation, if I do not mistake, in 1775. But the turbulence of the times, and the difficulties which the unsettled state of the country opposed to the distribution of any work—for the present ready inter-communication did not then exist—induced him, notwithstanding the unexampled patronage of a subscription for 3000 copies, to postpone the publication to a period more favourable to the pursuits of literature.

At leaving the college, Mr. DWIGHT had destined himself to the bar: but the solicitations of a military friend prevailed on him to suspend his devotion to the necessary studies for a time, and to enter the army as a chaplain to one of the Connecticut brigades. In this situation he remained about three years; and the spirit of the American soldiery is supposed to have been not a little encouraged and supported by the numerous songs and occasional addresses which were composed and circulated through the army by the joint care of Mr. DWIGHT, Col. HUMPHREYS, and Mr. JOEL BARLOW.

On quitting the army, Mr. DWIGHT resumed the business of instructor, and opened an academy at Northampton; in which he continued, with singular reputation, till 1783. In this period, he retouched his "*Conquest of Canaan*," and gave it its present form; and on two occasions discharged the duties of a representative of the town, in the legislative assembly of Massachusetts. In the legislature he was very conspicuous; and was strongly solicited to engage in public life, and consent to be elected one of the delegates to the congress, under the confederation. But a disgust which he had taken to the profession of law, and, perhaps, to legal studies—which are usually connected with political pursuits in the United States—determined him to adhere to the pulpit, to which he felt a growing inclination; and he now sedulously devoted himself to theological studies.

Perhaps the United States have produced no man endowed with talents so peculiarly adapted for the pulpit, as Mr. DWIGHT. To the natural advantages of a person and countenance at once engaging and majestic; a voice full, me-

lodious, and discriminating; and an unusual share of manly sensibility, he added the acquired excellencies of learning various and profound, of spacious and minute observation on all the ordinary affairs, and extensive and particular reflection on all the duties of men; and an eloquence acute, rational, soothing, touching, and commanding at will; and that adapted itself, with equal ease, and without the sacrifice of elegance, to the apprehension of the scholar and the ploughman. As soon as it was known that he designed to engage in the ministry, he received various offers of settlement: he finally accepted of those from the parish of Greenfield, in Connecticut; whither he removed late in 1783, or early in 1784.

Encumbered with a young and increasing family, and with a salary inadequate to the demand made upon it by his hospitable disposition, Mr. DWIGHT was obliged to have recourse once again to the business of instruction. He opened an academy at Greenfield; and had soon the satisfaction of seeing it patronized by the most respectable men in the country. Young men resorted thither from the remotest, as well as the nearest, parts of the United States; and this infant seminary, under the auspices of its founder, obtained a quick and firm establishment. Amidst the incessant occupations which now harassed him, Mr. DWIGHT, nevertheless, found time to plan and accomplish many literary works, some of which have since appeared. His reputation was now rapidly extending. In 1788, the college at Princeton, New Jersey, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He continued at Greenfield, to preach and superintend his academy, till, on the death of the late venerable Dr. Hills, he was elected President of Yale college, and removed to New Haven in the autumn of 1795. This is his present situation; and, under his care, the institution over which he presides daily acquires consideration, and multiplies its means of improvement for students.

Of the merits of Dr. DWIGHT as an author, and especially as a poet, different opinions have been, and probably will continue to be, formed. It is certainly to be regretted, that his powers have been lavished on a subject which no longer possessing general interest, is not likely to attract general attention, or promote the welfare of mankind, in any remarkable degree. But the lover of poetry, who shall not be prevented by this from the perusal of "*The Conquest of Canaan*," will discover

discover in it many passages highly poetical; he will probably read the eleventh book with pleasure more than once; and will unite with the celebrated author of "*The Botanic Garden*" in an eulogium on the versification, which for uniform correctness has seldom been surpassed.

Dr. DWIGHT has published—

1. *The Conquest of Canaan*, an epic poem in eleven books. Hartford, 1785. Reprinted in London, in 1786, I believe by Johnson.

2. *Greenfield Hill*, a poem in seven parts. Published at New York in 1794. Republished in London, in 1797.

3. Numerous smaller poems, published at various periods; but principally collected in "*American Poems, selected and original*," vol. i. Published at Litchfield, Conn. in 1793.

4. A Dissertation on the Poetry, Eloquence, &c. of the Bible. This title is not exact; but I have not the Dissertation before me. It was delivered publicly, on the occasion of the author's taking the degree of A.M. and was printed at the time.

5. A Sermon on the Capture of General Burgoyne. This title is not exact. 1777, or 1778.

6. A Sermon, delivered before the Governor and Legislature of Connecticut, at the General Election in May, 1791.

7. A Discourse on the Genuineness and Authenticity of the New Testament. 1794.

8. The true Means of establishing Public Happiness. A sermon delivered on the occasion of the 4th of July, before the Cincinnati. 1795.

Several other pieces, in verse and prose, have been ascribed to Dr. DWIGHT, which have never been collected, and some of which he has never acknowledged.

May, 1798.

H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORIC DOUBTS CONCERNING JOAN OF ARC.

Virtuous and holy, chosen from above
By inspiration of celestial grace
To work exceeding miracles on earth,
I never had to do with wicked spirits.
But you, that are polluted with your lusts,
Stain'd with the guiltless blood of innocents,
Corrupt and tainted with a thousand vices,
Because you want the grace that others have,
You judge it strait a thing impossible
To compass wonders, but by help of devils.

*Speech of Joan of Arc to her judges
in Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

THE more attentively the character of Joan of Arc is studied in the original historical authorities, the more evident it will become that our great dramatist has given, in the lines above quoted, a just view of this extraordinary personage. Even Voltaire, in his *prose-works*, seems willing to allow that she was not, as is too commonly imagined,

one of those half-insane enthusiasts, employed as tools to work upon the vulgar; whom the one party endeavoured to cry up as a prophetess, and the other to cry down as a witch; but that she was a real heroine, superior to vulgar prejudice, and no less remarkable by force of mind than for a courage and strength unusual in her sex. Her behaviour in adversity, and during her trial, was exalted without affectation. There is, however, one part of her history strangely enigmatical. After condemnation, was she really burnt or not?

The Bishop of Beauvais is accused by all parties of treachery and trick in the conduct of the trial: it was his known propensity to gain his ends by stratagem, craft, manœuvre, fraud, dexterity. He seeks out and brings forward such testimony only as relates to ecclesiastical offences, and then hands over the decision to the secular judges, whose clemency he invokes. Joan says to him publicly: "You * *promised* to restore me to the church, and you deliver me to my enemies." The intention of the bishop, then, must have been, that the secular judges, for want of evidence, should see no offence against the state; as the clerical judges, notwithstanding the evidence, had declined to see any against the church. A fatal sentence was, however, pronounced; and the fulfilment of it intrusted to the ecclesiastical authorities. Immediately after the *auto da fé*, one of the executioners ran to two friars, and said, "that he had never been so shocked at any execution, and that the English had built up † a scaffolding of plaster (*un echafaud de plâtre*) so lofty that he could not approach the culprit, which must have caused her sufferings to be long and horrid." She was, therefore, by some *unusual* contrivance, kept out of the reach and observation even of the executioners.

Some time after, when public commiseration had succeeded to a vindictive bigotry, a woman appeared at Metz ‡, who declared herself to be Joan of Arc. She was every where welcomed with zeal. At Orleans, especially, where Joan was well known, she was received with the honours

* "*Villaret Histoire de France*," tom. xv. p. 72.

† "*Pasquier Histoire d'Orleans*," liv. vi.

‡ "*Histoire de la Pucelle par l'Abbé Lenglet*."

See also "*Melanges Curieux, Monstrelet*," and the manuscript authorities cited by the continuator of Velly. It were much to be wished that the truly curious notes, which accompany the new edition of a celebrated poem, had agitated this question concerning the heroine.

due to the liberatress of the town. She was acknowledged by both her brothers, Jean and Pierre d'Arc. On their testimony she was married by a gentleman of the house of Amboise, in 1436. At their solicitation her sentence was annulled, in 1456. The Parisians, indeed, long remained incredulous; they must else have punished those ecclesiastics, whose humanity, perhaps, conspired with the Bishop of Beauvais to withdraw her from real execution down a central chimney of brick and mortar; or, as the executioner called it, a scaffolding of plaster. The king, for the woman seems to have shunned no confrontation, is stated to have received her with these words: "*Pucelle, m'amie, soyez la tres bien revenue, au nom de Dieu.*" She is then said to have communicated to him kneeling, the artifice practised. Can this woman be an impostor?

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE PROGRESSIVE LATENESS OF HOURS KEPT IN ENGLAND.

AMONGST other artificial modes of life, the increasing lateness of the fashionable hours in London is a just cause of wonder and complaint to those who wish to regulate their lives by the dictates of reason and the laws of nature. The English have always been remarkable for this predilection to late hours; and it is well known that Louis XII. was supposed to have shortened his days, by putting off his dinner hour to eleven, in complaisance to his young English queen; so that, in this custom at least, we have the honour of taking the lead; and if it is a proof of greater civilization to dine two or three hours later than all Europe besides, we certainly are in possession of that mark of pre-eminence. I have often wondered within myself to what this peculiar taste is owing; whether we contract it from our northern situation, which obliging us to content ourselves with a very scanty portion of day-light during great part of the year, and that, too, coming to us tinged and clouded by the smoke and vapour which loads our atmosphere, we lose, by degrees, the natural pleasure every one has in sun-shine; and, like the poor Greenlanders, who, from the necessity of burying themselves under ground with the scent of train oil during the long winter months, come at length to think it pleasant; so we grow accustomed to tallow and spermaceti, and prefer the poor substitute to that glorious flame, whose absence only it was meant to supply:—or whether it be that the English, from their natural taciturnity and reserve, are very slow to mix in free conversation, and for

that very reason wonderfully loth to part when they find themselves fairly engaged in it. Whatever be the cause, the fact is, that we have quite altered the natural course of life, turned day into night, and confounded many of the plainest and most ordinary phrases. The noon is now so far from being synonymous with the middle of the day, that it hardly stands in the middle of the morning; and the evening, instead of being limited to the soft hours of dubious twilight, includes in it the deepest shades of dead night. When the fashion of undressing prevailed amongst the ladies, the Spectator complained that the neck was surprisingly grown, and stretched out to half the body; in like manner the morning has increased upon us so rapidly of late years, that there is no saying what portion of the four and twenty hours it may not in time swallow up; it already, in winter, sees the sun rise and set, and is lengthened out to such a degree, that, to borrow the phrase of the Hebrew historian, "the evening and the morning make the whole day." These figures of speech occasion a ludicrous confusion in a plain head. There circulates a pleasant story of a certain duchess, remarkable for leading every fashionable caprice, who ordered her shoe-maker to call on her the next *morning* at four o'clock. The honest man, not being aware of the extent of the term, obeyed her commands according to the most liberal interpretation, and disturbed the family several hours before sun-rising. But whatever may be indulged to laziness, or pardoned to caprice, we cannot allow people to derive *vanity* from their follies. What can be more absurd than for a man to be proud of dining when his neighbours are going to bed? That one man is able to provide a more elegant entertainment than another, though not a justifiable reason for the swelling of pride, may, perhaps, be a natural one; but that he should value himself because he eats it some hours later, is a most whimsical perversion of even vanity itself; yet such is the spell of fashion, that the inhabitant of Grosvenor-square, who dines at five, looks down on the citizen who eats his mutton at three, and is himself obliged to strike sail to the man of high ton, the superlatively fashionable, whose table is not covered till after the opera. I have considered whether the glory may not arise from a man of fashion being more abstemious than the common run of mortals, and capable of fasting to a later hour; but I was obliged to abandon this idea, by calculating that more waking hours do not intervene between

his meals, than between the meals of the vulgar; and that the farmer, who has been at work from six in the morning, has probably earned his twelve o'clock dinner full as well as the fine gentleman or lady their repast at six. It is happy that our descriptive writers have not yet thought of adapting the language of poetry to the present capricious acceptance of words. Should they ever do so, what new and uncouth imagery would be produced; the morning would be stripped of her dews and her roses, the day would be ushered in by what we now call the evening-star, or descried from afar by the approach of the lamp-lighters; and the *fable goddess*, instead of being confined to her ebon throne, and her rayless majesty, would include in her dominion some of the most brilliant hours in the four and twenty. I have sometimes thought to draw up *the complaints of the morning*, setting forth that she is no longer permitted to confine herself to those cool and quiet hours which suit the delicacy of her constitution; that she is obliged to shew her forehead in high noon, and to sit scorching under the beams of the meridian sun, to the great detriment of her complexion; that her levee is deserted, or attended only by farmers and stage-coachmen; that she has not so much dew as would fill an acorn cup, and is obliged to refresh herself with ice-creams; that her concerts, which used to be more brilliant than Madam MARA's, are reduced to the note of the cuckoo and the shrill song of the grasshopper. The evening might lament, on her part, that she is no longer *l'heure du Berger*; that, instead of the light-brown in which she used to be habited, and the thin veil of black gauze which rendered her beauty more soft and interesting, she is muffled up in the thickest mantle of gloom and darkness, and chilled with the unwholesome vapours of midnight. Thus all the parts of the day, so aptly harmonized and adapted to follow each other in successive order by the hand of Nature, put into confusion by our absurd customs, might mutually accuse each other of encroachments.

To be serious, wherever I see great deviations from nature, I cannot help suspecting some *bad passion* to be the lurking cause of them; and, in the present instance, I am afraid we must refer this perversity of taste to a culpable desire of distinguishing ourselves in every particular from the lower orders. The rich man finds himself subjected to the same necessities of food and sleep with his labourers; but is resolved, at least, he

will not satisfy them at the same hours. His little vanity leads him to reject the purest gifts of nature, air and sunshine, if they are to be shared with those from whom he conceived himself separated by a line of discrimination. He will not enjoy the light in common with the poor; and as he is conscious of the difference between the peasant's rush-light over his turf-fire, and the brilliant illumination of wax-tapers in his splendid rooms, he chuses to pass the greatest portion of his waking time at those hours in which he has so much the advantage; and I do not know whether he would condescend to use day-light at all, if it were not pretty highly taxed as it comes through the plate-glass of his sash-windows. Nay, it is said of a certain noble family, who went into the north to spend their Christmas at their country-seat, that being fairly resolved to shew the sun they could do without him, they never vouchsafed to open their dining-room shutters during the weeks of their residence there. But, independently of any malignant comparison of our own comforts with those of others, we should consider whether there is not a degree of moral guilt in slighting the plainest indications of the will of the Author of nature, and pouring contempt upon rules written with the radiant fingers of the morning. Why has the Great Parent hushed all nature in such deep and still repose, and drawn around us the curtains of darkness, but to mark out the proper time for our wearied faculties to intermit their functions? Why, but that our eyes may close, when objects no longer solicit their attention; that our ears may suspend their listening, when sounds have ceased; and that we may be stretched under safe shelter, while the vegetable world is bathed with those refreshing dews that are to us noxious vapours. Let those whom guilt has forced to address the glorious sun only to tell him, *how they hate his beams*, withdraw themselves from the cheerings of his presence; but minds full of innocence and conscious peace should welcome his approach. Sunshine, like the touch of Ithuriel's spear, tries true beauty and cleanliness; and it is a sort of test of the purity and health of the soul to be willing to sustain such an ordeal. Who would wish to be confounded with the sons of violence and rapine; with those who love the night, because their deeds are evil; or to begin his orisons like the child of despair—"Now hungry wolves howl at the night's pale moon?" One would really compound

pound for a little salutary superstition on such a subject, and would almost wish our young people had the same belief of spirits and goblins which their great grandmothers had, if it would have the effect of sending them to their beds at the same hour. We pity the inhabitants of some of the deep vallies of Switzerland, upon whom the sun never rises till he is near his meridian altitude; and yet we most of us voluntarily subject ourselves to the same deprivation. A close-drawn curtain will exclude him as effectually as a range of Alpine hills; and all nature has been rejoicing under the beams of that glorious luminary for many long hours, before we can prevail upon ourselves to be at all the better for him. It is, indeed, a kind provision of Providence that the constitution of man in this, as well as in many other particulars, is able to accommodate itself to such changes as particular modes of life or incidental occurrences may require; but it is abusing this advantage to deviate, without necessity, from the plainest dictates of common sense. One would naturally suppose, that if a wise man wished at any time to interrupt the usual regularity of his hours, and to wake when others sleep, it would be to enjoy the general repose; to see the animals of the fold and pasture all stretched out, as it were, on the breast of their common mother; labour and toil suspended in the village; its fires extinct, and its various murmurs hushed, presenting a touching picture of peace and security in the arms of public faith and mutual confidence; the stars leading on the silent hours; and, from time to time, those infrequent sounds which cause the silence to be more felt. But this can never be enjoyed by the inhabitant of a perverted town. There the rattle of late dissipation meets the early occupations of labour: there is no hour in which the idle do not sleep; there is none in which the wretched do not toil. The rays of the sun are clouded with smoke, and obstructed by the contiguity of buildings; and the night, on the other hand, is made brilliant by the thousand lamps that stream in every direction; so that the very distinction of day and night is lessened, and all hours partake of a kind of dubious and uncertain twilight. If this preposterous deviation from nature were confined to a few fine gentlemen and ladies, as they, after all, make but an inconsiderable part of the human species, the harm might not be great; but, unfortunately, the influence extends to all those who administer to their ha-

bitudes: the country girl must watch her roses pale for their vigils, and the coachman must guard against the noxious influence of the night air with more noxious spirits. It is well for mankind that we cannot alter the course of the day, or push back the seasons with our fantastic humours.

“Up rose the sun, and up rose Emily,”

says one of our most charming poets; but what a penury of sunshine would it bring upon the world, if he were complaisant enough to wait till our modern Emilys were ready to start along with him! From the same disposition to lateness, the spring would probably be put off till fashionable people chose to go out of town; and the labourers would often be driven to the short days of Christmas to get in their harvest. But, thanks to the Author of nature, these matters are not left to our disposal. Though we speak of turning day into night, and inverting the seasons, it is what we really cannot do. The cocks crew at the same hour; the flowers open and close with their accustomed regularity; and nature moves on with the same even majestic march, undisturbed by our fancies or our follies. Those eternal land-marks still subsist which separate the portions of our time; and however we may dispose of it in theatres and drawing-rooms; wherever the most useful occupations of life are carried on, they must be carried on according to her laws. It is impossible to frequent the *country*, and not hear the voice which from time to time gently recalls us to nature and true enjoyment. If these considerations fail, there is one more on which I rest my last hope. There are but four and twenty hours in the whole circle, and it is impossible to proceed as we have done of late years, without pretty soon getting round to the point from which we set out: in which case, all will be right again, and we shall have accomplished a revolution similar to that of the great platonic year, so much celebrated by ancient philosophers and poets.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for May, you did me the favour to insert some account of the state of the Grey-coat school in this city, previous to the new regulations which were adopted in the year 1783, when the ladies, who had pointed out the probable causes of its defects, engaged to superintend it. I now resume
my

my pen, to state as concisely as I can, what the alterations were, and what the effects which have been found to result from them.

Instead of boarding the children at so much per head, the provisions are now paid for from the funds of the charity, and the earnings of the children go towards them. The butcher, milkman, flour-dealer, &c. are bargained with to deliver the several articles in which they deal, good in their kind, at an average price, and their bills are regularly sent in to the committee of gentlemen once a week, signed by one of the ladies, who particularly superintends what may properly be called, the house-keeping department.

A matron is engaged, who has a salary allowed, and as the number of girls were increased to 40, on their removal to the new building, there are two assistant mistresses, who each have wages; one to teach sewing, knitting, line-spinning, and reading; the other, wool-spinning, to assist in reeling, and to keep the account of the number of hanks spun every day by each girl.

Instead of its being optional to employ the children at what time and in what manner the mistress may please, their employments are subject to general laws, from which no deviation whatever is allowed, without the permission of the lady who is visitor for the time being, of which there are several who superintend the school, and who regularly take their turn of giving attendance for the space of six weeks. The outline of these laws is as follows, viz.

The whole school is divided into two classes; 1. Ten, who in their turn fill the office of servants, and who, as five leave the school every year, are of course in that class the last two years of their remaining in it, and are distinguished from the others in their dress by a green, instead of a grey, stuff gown; and, 2dly, Thirty, who, for distinctions sake, may be denominated scholars. The laws respecting those in the class of servants, are as follow:

Two are house-maids, two kitchen-maids, two assistants in washing and getting up the linen (which takes up two days in every week), two house-assistants on those days, and two larders and spinners of waste wool, which is manufactured for the use of the school, and who also twist the worsted for the stockings. The four, who are washing and house-assistants, spin wool on the four days when

they are not wanted for this purpose, having regular tasks set. The four *servants* are employed by the matron, when they have done their house-work, in mending for the family, bleaching the cloth spun in the family for house use, (for every article worn by the girls, except shoes and stays, and straw hats, is manufactured by themselves,) and in making children's cloaths, of materials sent by the ladies, for poor people, &c. &c. They all change alternately every six weeks, according to a regular plan, so that in the course of thirty weeks, every one of the ten has filled these several places for the space of six weeks; and the whole ten have a master three days a week, two hours in the evening, to teach writing and arithmetic, and to improve them in reading.

The rules respecting the thirty *scholars* are as follow: twenty are always employed in spinning wool for the manufacturer, by which they earn, upon an average, about 10s. per ann. This may, not improperly, be called their trade, not only as the money gained by it to the institution is so considerable, but, moreover, as by means of it, every girl may afterwards gain a livelihood; as there is not any one who cannot spin sixteen hanks per day, when she leaves the school, which produces eightpence, at the average price paid for wool-spinning. The remaining ten are employed in spinning linen, and in sewing and knitting. These employments are changed every three months, in the following order:—when ten leave the wool-room, five are employed the first six weeks in spinning line, and the second six weeks, in sewing and knitting, and when this time is expired, they all return to the wool-room, and the like number of wool-spinners take their place; so that two-thirds of the time of every girl is occupied in spinning worsted, and one-third divided between spinning line and sewing and knitting. About 16s. per ann. is earned by line-spinning. Every girl makes her own cloaths, and knits her own stockings, ready against the following year; and, to prevent confusion, a closet is appropriated with shelves, upon which the name of every girl is written, and upon which her new cloaths are deposited. This department, as well as that of classing the girls, has been superintended for some years, by one particular lady, who likewise measures and assists in cutting out all the cloaths, and it is managed in a manner as complete as possible.

It has been already mentioned; that every

every girl has her task set. This rule extends not only to wool-spinning, but to the whole of her various employments; and as an encouragement to industry, and that some idea of property may be gained, every girl who completes her task, is entitled to a weekly reward, from one farthing to twopence, and the money so earned, is paid her every Thursday, a regular account being kept, and the money deposited in a box, divided into forty cells, in which the name of every girl is written. This money is absolutely her own, liable, however, to the deduction of forfeits for misbehaviour. The same lady, who has for many years superintended the house-keeping department, and proportioned the task, also distributes the rewards; and it is not much to say, that the judgment and impartiality with which this important part of the plan is executed, cannot be exceeded.

The ladies who superintend the school, have a general meeting four times in a year, when all the various books, &c. are inspected, and such new laws proposed, or old ones altered, as may have been found expedient.

When the girls leave the school, they are hired as servants, for wages, instead of being bound apprentice for meat and cloaths.

It is now fourteen years that the school has been conducted upon the plan above described. At first, while the elder girls of the original set remained, the good effects since resulting were not very observable. This was mortifying, but could excite no surprise in any one who had seen the state they were in before the new regulations. I have now by me a list of the names of the girls then in the school, to which is attached the character given of every particular girl by the master and mistress who at that time had the management of it, and out of the whole number, there were but four, of whose behaviour and disposition they did not speak in the most disadvantageous terms; and their ignorance was inconceivable. As that set however left the school, the good effects have, from time to time, become more apparent; and, for some years past, the ladies have had the satisfaction of seeing every expectation realized which they could reasonably have formed respecting the success of such an institution. The children in general are healthy, and after leaving the school have turned out well; and the conduct of many individuals has been remarkably good. It may go something towards a proof of this, that for

some time the two assistant mistresses have been regularly taken from among the girls themselves. One of them, at present, has served in that capacity (first in the wool-room, and now as teacher of sewing, knitting, reading, &c.) eight years; and moreover, that the girls are in such request, as servants, that they are generally engaged some months before they leave the school, and many of them are at this time living in very respectable families. Some also have married, and behave very well. One defect, as was observed in a former paper, unavoidably adheres to the nature of the institution. A poor girl educated in a school where her victuals, cloaths, &c. are regularly provided, cannot have gained that knowledge of the common events of life, and of the difficulties to which, in her progress through it, she will probably be subject, which it were desirable that she should have gained; if, however, she is so fortunate as to be hired by a mistress who is aware of this circumstance, and attentive to it, the disadvantage may be overcome. To this defect it was principally attributed, that many had, from time to time, ceased to continue members of the Friendly Society, partly instituted on their account, of which an outline has been already given. It was, however, then observed, that these defections were fewer every year. And I must now add, that we have reason to hope well of the conduct of the greater part even of these upon the whole; and moreover, that the benefits intended by the institution have not been intirely lost, even in respect to them, as the greater part have received protection and assistance for the first two or three years after they had left the school, the period at which, more than any other, such protection and assistance is especially important to them.

It now merely remains to be mentioned, that, in point of expence, the new plan has not exceeded the demands of the old. This it were easy to shew, by comparing the two together, but this would lead to a detail which would exceed the limits to which I must confine myself.

In a future paper, Mr. Editor, if you and your readers are not weary of such sort of subjects, it is my intention to send you some account of a school of industry instituted here, in which the girls continue to live at home with their friends; also of the kind of books which I should beg leave to recommend. In the mean time, I remain, sir, your obedient servant,
York, May 1, 1798. CATH. CAPPE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS you admit into your widely-circulated Magazine whatever appears to have the good of society for its object, permit a constant reader to intimate a wish that some of your ingenious correspondents would turn their thoughts to a subject which was suggested to me by an incident I shall presently relate. The plan lately adopted by Miss MOORE and others, under the patronage of the Bishop of London, of circulating cheap publications for the instruction of the lower classes, cannot be too highly appreciated, and many are the good effects which have resulted, and which will, as I hope, long continue to result from it. One branch of improvement, however, seems hitherto to have escaped attention; and trifling at first sight as it may appear, yet, when all its present influences, together with the consequences equally certain, though more remote, are taken into the account, its importance will, I think, be manifest. I mean, some regulation of the amusements of the lower orders of society. The incident already adverted to, as giving rise to this reflection, I shall now relate.

Being at present upon a visit at the house of a very respectable friend, who has several large collieries, together with many other very extensive undertakings, and whose benevolence is equal to his ability, he told me, that application had just been made to him by a party of his colliers, tenants, labourers, and others, for permission to act a stage-play at their annual feast in August next; but that he had so strongly expressed his disapprobation, that he thought they would relinquish it: adding, however, that upon farther consideration, he was doubtful, as they must have some amusements, whether he had not better give his consent to this, as being, upon the whole, less hurtful than some others to which they had been accustomed*.

It happened yesterday, that a collier

* This gentleman supports a Sunday school at his own expence, at which upwards of 100 children usually attend. As he himself particularly notices the appearance and behaviour of these children on the Sunday at church, a spirit of emulation is excited, which extends its influence also to the parents; so that many a shilling is laid out in procuring their children decent Sunday clothing, which would otherwise have been expended at the alehouse.

of eminent comic talents, who was at the head of the deputation, and who always at Christmas fills the important place of jester to the morris-dancers, applied to me upon the subject, when the following conversation ensued:

"Pray, madam, did you hear our master say aught about our acting a play at the feast? He was right angry at me for asking him leave."—"I did hear him mention it, James."—"And do you think he will let us act?"—"I really cannot tell. What is the play you would wish to perform?"—"I am sure I do not know its name; but the first man that speaks they call Sir John: they say there's a deal of sport in it, but no harm like, or aught of that."—"How came you, James, to wish to act a play which you have never read?"—"Why, madam, you see, they acted it at F—n, but four miles off, three years ago: they had it from London, and we could get their book."—"But I am afraid, James, if Mr. M— were to consent, you would all go to the alehouse, as soon as the play was over. You know how much he is your friend, and that he would not deny you any diversion that would not hurt you."—"Yes, to be sure, madam, and that's it: you may think we used to have cockings, and I was a bit that way myself. Now, thought I, if our master would let us act a play, why then, you see, we should not spend all our money in betting one against another, and in getting drunk."—"Where would you act your play, in a barn?"—"No, no, on the green, to be sure: we would start about five o'clock in the afternoon, and it would hold us till about eight; for though they say it is but short, yet, you see, we should have our dresses to change like, and then we should have fiddlers, and all would take up time."—"Well, but Mr. M— fears that the play itself, if, as you say, it had sport in it, might have a tendency to do you harm, and to prepare you for following scenes of riot and disorder at the alehouse, whither, after it was over, I still fear, you would go. To be sure, James, you would all of you wish that your wives and daughters, at least, should be modest, chaste, and sober; and then for yourselves, when you come to consider what a great deal of money you had spent, and how much you had injured your families, what a great deal you would have to repent of. Now Mr. M— wishes to save you from all this. You know, James, it is but four days since your neighbour, honest

10 *Genesis and Exodus compared.—National Relief to Manufacturers.*

Joseph Braithwait, died of a few hours illness, a complaint in his bowels: he was well on Saturday night, and, to all appearance, as stout and as healthy as any of us; yet, on Sunday night, he was a corpse. Now, James, think, if he had been acting a play, the tendency of which was to deprave both his own mind and the minds of others, and had got drunk after it, spending the money which should have maintained his family for weeks to come; if in these circumstances he had been called to give up his account, think what must have been his condition now! Consider what he himself would have thought of it, when the doctor shook his head, and said that there was no hope for him in this world!"—"You say right, madam, nothing but right, to be sure; yet a bit of diversion now and then, poor folks, who work hard all the rest of their time, should have; and I was thinking I could brew three bushels of malt, for a sup of drink like, and to keep us from the alehouse."

Now, Mr. Editor, you will probably be of the opinion of honest James, "that poor folks, who work hard all the rest of their time, should now and then have a bit of diversion;" and how ardently were it to be wished, that their diversions could be so contrived for them, as that they might at the same time be innocent! Some of your correspondents, perhaps, may think the subject not unworthy the attention of a leisure hour; and if the issue should be some short publications adapted to this purpose, it would give very sincere pleasure to, sir, your humble servant, *A Friend to the innocent Amusements of the industrious Poor.*
F—n, near Wakefield, July 8, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I BEG leave to point out a contradiction in some passages of the books of Genesis and Exodus. In the former, it is said, (ch. xii. 7, 8.) "And Jehovah appeared unto Abraham, and said, Unto thy seed will I give this land: and there builded he an altar to *Jehovah* who appeared unto him. And he removed from thence unto a mountain on the east of Bethel, and there he builded an altar to Jehovah, and called on the name of JEHOVAH." Again, ch. xxi. 33. "And Abraham planted a grove in Beersheba, and called there on the name of JEHOVAH, the God of ages." Also, ch. xxii. 14. "Abraham called the name of that place" (where he was about to sacrifice

his only son) "*Jehovah-Jireh*, as it is said to this day, in the mountain of *Jehovah* it shall be seen." These texts, particularly the last, are precise and positive as to the name of the god worshipped by Abraham. Notwithstanding, we must conclude from Exodus, ch. vi. 3. that the author of Genesis was mistaken; for "God spake unto Moses, saying, I am Jehovah: and I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, under the title of El Shaddai; but by my name *Jehovah* was I not known to them."

An explanation of the above inconsistency, or a reconciliation of Exodus with Genesis, does not seem to be easy: however, the difficulty may not be insuperable to some of your learned correspondents; from whom I should likewise be glad to be informed, whether it is asserted on sufficient authority, that Jehovah was first worshipped on the banks of the Nile, and that he had an established priesthood at Egyptian Thebes, or at Heliopolis, before the sons of Jacob settled in the province of Geseu.

July 9, 1798.

M. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE justice and expediency of granting national relief under the pressure of peculiar calamities, are considerations which apply to the present deplorable state of great part of the property of the British manufacturers engaged in the European trade.

It has been the practice of all countries to extend assistance to those who have suffered the loss of their property, either by the extraordinary convulsions of nature, or by any of those numerous incidents for which the different institutions of indemnity have not provided.

In the prospect of an invasion, the legislature have lately made provision for the complete indemnification of those whose property should be applied to the service of our own country, or destroyed by the enemy, or by ourselves to prevent falling into their hands.

It is no sufficient objection to the relieving of some, that the losses and calamities inseparable from a state of war are so numerous, and would present such an endless variety of grievances, as to render it impossible to bestow national restitution on all; on the contrary, the impracticability of general relief leaves room for discriminating and granting relief to those who, besides partaking their share in the general calamities, have, moreover, a large

a large portion of their property exposed to sequestration and plunder, in countries where their own government can afford them no protection. Are not such sufferers equally entitled to national indemnity from the wanton invasion of their property in foreign countries by French commissioners, or new revolutions, as they would be if their property was destroyed by an invasion in the bosom of their own country?

From the unprecedented situation of most of those countries—such as Holland, Italy, Spain, and others, in which the manufacturers have considerable property owing them—and the uncertainty whether, before a general peace is attained, other changes may not take place to sweep most of it away, it must be admitted, that they are already sustaining more than their portion of the present calamities, besides being oppressed with present inconvenience from the want of remittances, and exposed to the distress attending the great uncertainty whether their property will ever be recovered.

The wisdom of the legislature, the justice and humanity of the nation, seem properly appealed to and interested in granting an indemnification to so useful a class and industrious a part of the community as the manufacturers for their foreign markets, who, under the suspension of their trade, are gradually suffering in their circumstances; and, it not exempted from the weight of their accumulating calamities, must, after all their past industry and present frugality, be hopelessly ruined, and with them their rising families.

Y. Z.

June 1, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DURING the course of last month, an event took place which is of the greatest importance to the dissenting interest. I allude to the sudden dissolution of the academy at Northampton, instituted for the purpose of educating young men for the ministry amongst protestant dissenters. Such a remarkable circumstance happening at a time like the present, must surely be occasioned by some very important reasons: but, as I learn, from the strictest inquiry, that the young men educated in that seminary have in general been useful and acceptable christian ministers, in those places where they have been situated; that no degree of immorality is chargeable to the character

of any who were students at the time of the dissolution; that the funds left for the support of the institution by its generous founders, are in the most flourishing state, I am entirely at a loss to form any rational conjecture, why the reverend gentlemen who compose the board of trust, should adopt such a very extraordinary expedient.

Probably they may consider themselves as not obliged to be accountable to any, for their conduct in this affair; but it certainly becomes them, as christians, as dissenting ministers, to do justice at least to the characters of those whom they have thus abandoned; and also to vindicate themselves from being guilty of the heinous crime of persecution, for conscience sake, by a fair and honest avowal of those motives which influenced them to pursue such a course of conduct.

Should the gentlemen alluded to, refuse to satisfy the dissenting body in this particular, I shall trouble you, Mr. Editor, at some future period, with a few observations on the subject. The insertion of this, in your valuable Magazine, will much oblige your's, &c.

July 9, 1798.

A DISSENTER.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS on the IRISH NATION.

By the late Bishop LOWTH.

(*Extracted from an unpublished Sermon of Bishop Lowth's, preached for the Benefit of the Irish Charity Schools, 1773.*)

THAT the native Irish, so closely connected with England, should have continued for so many centuries, and should, in some degree, still continue, in such a state of darkness and barbarism, might seem incredible and inexplicable, were not the fact evident, and did not history point out to us the causes of it.

The fate of that nation has been somewhat singular, and the disadvantages, under which it has laboured, in a manner peculiar to itself. No time can be assigned within the period of certain history, in which Ireland had any favourable opportunity of making those improvements, which its natural capacity admitted, or its happy situation even pointed out. As it escaped the dominion of the Romans, so was it likewise deprived of the benefits which this government generally introduced; order, laws, civility, cultivation: and being separated from other nations in a remote corner of the then known world, and unskilled in navigation, it had little inclination

inclination or opportunity to profit by intercourse with them.

We have, indeed, notices from undoubted history, of a subsequent age, in which Ireland was celebrated for literature and sanctity. Learning, driven out of the rest of Europe, by the incursion of the northern nations, seemed for a while to take refuge there; and from thence letters and religion were propagated to the neighbouring countries. But this bright age was of no long continuance: the light of it was soon obscured, and at last utterly extinguished, by repeated invasions of still more northern barbarians. And it must also be observed, that their learning, at best, was such as could only have shined in dark times; and that their religion consisted chiefly in the extravagant austerities of the monastic life, unfavourable to improvement of every kind, as it encouraged and sanctified inactivity, and considered the cultivation of the arts of civil life as profane, and even sinful.

Whatever their former attainments might have been, the English certainly found them relapsed into a state of extreme barbarism, in respect of science, manners, laws, and religion; without arts, manufactures, and almost without agriculture, that first mark and most essential part of civilization; in a country eminently fruitful, and abundantly supplied with every thing proper for the accommodation of its inhabitants, in a manner destitute of the conveniences and even the necessities of life. To this state they were reduced by a perpetual succession of domestic wars, between their several elective kings, under whom they were cantoned; and of foreign invasions, to which they lay entirely open and exposed; and whatever short intervals there might be of either, public depredation only gave place to private rapine; and military law was only exchanged for tyranny or anarchy. Nor was their condition mended when their dissensions had thrown them into the hands of the English: the same series of contentions, either among themselves, or with their invaders, succeeded. In despite of many solemn acts of forced and insincere submission, they perpetually revolted against an ill-established and ill-supported, a weak and unsteady government; the effect of which was little more than to keep up their resentment against their new governors ever fresh and keen, and to mature it at length into an inveterate hatred.

Thus, for many centuries, this unfortunate nation laboured under all the dis-

advantages of subjection to a superior power, without partaking of any of the advantages, with which it is often accompanied. The conquerors even refused to impart the benefit and protection of their laws to the conquered. Unable to reduce them to order by force, they would not condescend to try the gentle but more powerful influence of benevolence; and, instead of reforming the natives, suffered even their own people, settled among them, to degenerate and become barbarians. The constitution of the times, the manners of the people, were unfavourable to every kind of civil improvement. Those, who are accustomed to live by rapine and plunder, always look upon manual labour, and the arts that depend on it, with contempt and aversion: and who, in a state of civil confusion, will bestow his pains, the fruits of which he can have no reasonable expectation of enjoying? Their very laws were calculated to extinguish every inclination to industry, by affording no security in the possession of property, nor certainty of its descending by inheritance.

When the light of the gospel was relumed by the Reformation, the same pillar of fire which gave a guiding light to England, became a cloud of darkness to the Irish; making a still greater separation between both, so that one came not near the other. It threw them more irrecoverably into the arms of Rome; and made them seek alliances with every popish nation that could flatter them with promises of protection. These connections formed so long ago, still subsist: hence the constant supplies which they afford to foreign armies; doubly destructive to their country, as they diminish its force, and at the same time increase the strength of its enemies.

The next age was unhappily distinguished by discord and devastation, more violent and more general; by rebellions and massacres; by civil wars, inflamed and heightened with religious fury; rendering ineffectual every approach, which had before been made, to order and government; imbittering and confirming old animosities, aggravating ancient prejudices, and rendering them invincible.

The great æra of British liberty, the revolution, marks the commencement of peace and prosperity to Ireland, after at least nine centuries of uninterrupted discord, confusion, and desolation. The way to happiness was then laid plainly open: but in so long a course of time, as hath passed since, what advances have been

been made towards it? Much less than in reason might have been expected, even allowing to every obviating cause its full efficacy. Barbarism hath retreated with a slow pace: some remains of it at least still appear in the manners of the people, by its genuine marks, ferocity and indolence; outrageous acts of lawless violence, unheard of in any civilized country, are still frequently committed there; and hardly any other country bears on the face of it such plain indications of the bounty of God, in imparting the gifts of nature, and of the sloth of man in neglecting to improve them.

POPERY, that more than Egyptian darkness, still covers a great part of the land; a darkness, which may be sensibly felt in its pernicious effects and destructive consequences. It is the great obstacle that stands in the way of every beneficial, every generous design: it counteracts every principle that leads to loyalty and true piety, to industry and useful knowledge, to national strength, security and happiness. It inspires its wretched votaries with a detestation of that government which protects them, because it is administered by those whom they call usurpers and heretics; and makes them ready to join the enemies of their country, because they call themselves catholics; a name perverted in the application to the very contrary of its true meaning. The love of their country being thus extinguished in their breasts, one of the strongest incitements to the noblest exertions of the powers of body and mind is destroyed. Their understanding subdued to the belief of gross falsehoods, and habituated to absurdities, is weakened and depraved; it becomes impervious to the light of truth, and callous to the force of argument. Intrenched in ignorance, and in a language of their own, little known to others, and difficult to be attained, enslaved to the peculiar customs and superstitions of their ancestors; fixed in an obstinate adherence to hereditary errors, and a determined hatred of those whose duty it is to remove them; awed by the terrors of dreadful anathemas, and (in the case of converts at least) by the obligation of oaths, binding them not to hearken to reason, or yield to conviction; they render themselves inaccessible to human instruction, and give up their claim to the direction of the word of God: "Seeing they see not, neither do they perceive; and hearing they hear not, neither do they understand. The heart of this people is waxed gross, and their ears

are dull of hearing, and their eyes have they closed; lest they should see with their eyes, and hear with their ears, and understand with their hearts, and should be converted and healed."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent V. O. V. (vol. v. p. 425.) is not satisfied with the arguments that I have already adduced in favour of an improvement in our mode of spelling. He continues to think that an alteration would be prejudicial to the language; that etymology would be thereby destroyed; and that it would be a means of consigning our best authors to oblivion.

A wish to see the subject of orthography fully discussed, induces me to trouble you with another letter in support of my former, and to reply to the above objections of V. O. V.

It is out of my power to conceive, how a well regulated alteration in spelling, a systematic orthography, can be prejudicial to any language; and we know, that in other European languages, this has been adopted, much to their improvement. V. O. V. says, that this has been the effect of fashion and caprice, but in this he is certainly mistaken. It was reason, and a conviction of the necessity of the alteration, that produced it, as would have been apparent to your correspondent had he taken the pains of inquiring into it. The mode of spelling in France, prior to the present century, was very different from that now in use, and, in those times, the propriety of an alteration was frequently discussed by the learned, but the same reasons that your correspondent now adduces, influenced them, and no alteration took place. The editors of the "*Treux Dictionary*," as it is called, were, I believe, the first who made any considerable attempt towards an improvement: they published a complete dictionary of the language, in five folio volumes, about the year 1714, in which they distinguished all the letters not pronounced, by printing them with a different type, thus DOUBTE, ESPEE, &c. this was a considerable advance towards the great improvement of the French language, which afterwards was accomplished, under the influence of the French academy.

Would the French have attained that distinguished rank among the European languages, which it now possesses, if this alteration had not taken place? Surely not. The success then of this amendment,

is an argument strongly in point to shew the advantage that would be derived to the English language from a similar improvement.

I thought I had, in my former letter, refuted the objection that the change in orthography would destroy etymology, but your correspondent persists in asserting, that we should thereby be deprived of the means of tracing the derivation of words. If we examine a little, we shall certainly be convinced that this assertion is not well founded.

The following words, for instance, would be changed in their spelling thus—

Ever	<i>pronounced</i>	Evver
Improve		Improov
Honour		Onnor
Stronger		Stronguer, or gher
Danger		Dainger
Travel		Travvel
Port		Poart
John		Jon.

Surely the means of tracing the origin of the above words is not destroyed, and scarcely rendered more difficult: and a great many words would not require to be more altered than these.

But etymology, as I have before stated, would, in many instances, become more clear and easy, of which an example may be given in the word *people*, the immediate original of which is the French word *peuple*, not *populus*, as the *o* would lead one to suppose; now if it were written as it is pronounced, *pepel*, we could not be misled as to its etymology.

It is a very strange idea which your correspondent entertains, that the proposed change in spelling would consign to oblivion the works of our best authors. Are the beauties of Dryden and Pope, of Addison and Bolingbroke, so difficult to be discovered that they cannot be seen in a new dress? Are the following lines rendered unintelligible?

“ Oh cood dhe muze my ravvish’d brest inspire,
Widh warmth like yooors, and raiz an equal fire,
Unnumber’d buties in my verse shood shine,
And Virgil’s Italy shood yield to ’mine.”

A child of four years would be able to answer the question.

I cannot think, that an alteration so absolutely necessary to the perfection of the English language, should be prevented by arguments so little forcible as these.

The absurdity of our present spelling is so very glaring, that it may perhaps be thought unnecessary to descant upon it,

but as the generality of people seem not to know that they are unable to spell their own language, I will give them a few examples in proof of my assertion.

Here follow a very few of the innumerable instances, in which precisely the same letters, or combination of letters, are used, to represent perfectly different sounds: can any thing be more ridiculous and irrational?

Give	Gin	Chamber	Character
Even	Ever	Tois	Toistle
Head	Mead	Stranger	Stronger
Alone	One	Shew	Dreep
Bough	Cough	Dough	Enough.

It is lamentable, that one of the most useful languages in the world should be shut up from the knowledge of foreigners, by such a determined attachment to barbarism.

Perhaps the best way of removing the objections that have been made to an alteration of our spelling, is to require the objectors to betake themselves to the school-room of some old dame employed in teaching children their A B C—then they will see a want of amendment; they will there become acquainted with the immense difficulty with which children acquire a knowledge of the incongruous jargon called spelling: and there they may hear the good woman expatiate on the obstinacy of this child, and the stupidity of that, because she cannot make them understand that *pe o* spells *pe*; that *pl e* spells *pel*; that *one* spells *wun*; that *ough* spells *au*, and *ou*, and *of*, and *o*, and *uf*; that *ove* spells *ove*, and *oov*, and *uv*, &c. &c!!! Poor children! it is a wonder it can ever be beat into them.

Other arguments in favour of an alteration may be adduced; at present I shall only mention the advantage which would be derived from it to our poetry. The best poets scruple not to use as rhymes, words which never rhyme but to the eye. This is another disadvantage of the absurd custom of making the same combination of letters represent different sounds. An improved orthography could not tolerate this absurdity, and then our poets would be ashamed of presenting, as rhymes, such opposite sounds, as *mead*, *hed*, *luv*, *moov*, *rove*, &c. &c.

There can be no doubt, that an alteration in orthography must and will take place, but probably it will be by slow degrees, which will be so far disadvantageous, that the alteration will not then be systematic, and the opportunity of fixing pronunciation will be lost.

July 5, 1798.

S. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
YOUR correspondent C. P. says, he has long had a desire of discovering the "Origin of this extraordinary ceremony, the Lord's Supper," and has quoted a very pertinent passage from Vaurien on that subject.

From the early accounts of this ceremony, it is unquestionable, that it received its origin from the last passover-supper which Christ eat with his disciples; at which time, agreeably to the custom of the Jews at their ordinary meals, and continued to this day, "performed," as Vaurien very properly observes, "every sabbath night," Christ took bread, and blessed it, or gave thanks, and afterwards gave thanks for the wine. At the passover supper, it was usual for the master of the house to break the bread into morsels and to deliver it to the guests, in commemoration of the deliverance of the Jews out of Egypt, saying, "this is the bread of affliction, which your fathers eat in Egypt." In allusion to this custom, Christ said, "this do in remembrance of me," speaking to persons (Jews) in the habit of practising such ceremonies, and in order to preserve the distinction from the body of the passover, (for so the lamb was called), said, "take eat, this is my body."

Vaurien is unquestionably right, in ascribing the origin of transubstantiation, and, he might have added, consubstantiation, to the allegorical style of a young rabbin, when speaking of the bread and wine, he says, "this is my blood, and this is my body." But he should likewise have taken into his account, an important doctrine of the Romish church, believed also by the majority of christians. They believe, that Jesus Christ is the Jehovah Eloheim of the Jews, and that the words of the priest transubstantiate, as others did that they consubstantiate, the bread and the wine into the body and blood of Christ. Hence, in the Roman church, proceeds the custom of taking the sacred wafer in the kneeling posture, the posture of adoration: hence too, in the church of England, that embraces the doctrine of the divinity of Christ, the consecrated bread is received in the same posture of adoration, kneeling: whereas the Socinians, who believe that Christ is only a man, and a few other christians, receive it sitting:—which of these christians' belief is most accurate, I shall not determine.

With respect to the origin of the Lord's

Supper, your correspondent, C. P. may find some observations on it in "*Abauzit on the Eucharist*," "*Dr. Gill on Corinthians*," 1 Cor. xi. and "*DYER's Inquiry into the Nature of Subscription to the 39 Articles*," p. 382, 383, 2d edition, which may illustrate and confirm the opinion of Vaurien. I am, yours, &c.

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ESSAY on the PERSONIFICATION of
ABSTRACT IDEAS in POETRY.

(Continued from page 409.)

THE "*Faery Queen*" of Spenser, that inexhaustible store-house of poetical invention, abounds with allegorical portraitures, some of which are of the simple and natural kind we are now considering. Thus, in the "*Masque of Cupid*," one of the figures is FEAR, who is strongly painted as a man entirely possessed with that passion.

Next him [*Danger*] went *Fear*, all armed
from top to toe,

Yet thought himself not safe enough
thereby,

But fear'd each shadow moving to and fro;
And his own arms when glittering he
did spy,

Or clashing heard, he fast away did fly;
As ashes pale of hue, and winged-heel'd;

And evermore on *Danger* fixt his eye,
Gainst whom he always bent a brazen shield,
Which his right-hand unarmed fearfully did
wield. *F. Q. iii. 12.*

It may seem extraordinary that Collins, in his "*Ode to Fear*," has made little addition to the descriptive part of Spenser's personification: however, in his fine "*Ode on the Music of the Passions*," he has denoted Fear by a striking circumstance of action, which was probably suggested to him by the stanza above quoted.

First *Fear* his hand, its skill to try,
Amid the chords bewilder'd laid,
And back recoil'd, he knew not why,
Even at the sound himself had made.

It is still in the same natural style that Spenser paints Fear in the following lines:

And trembling *Fear* still to and fro did fly,
And found no place where safe he shroud him
might. *F. Q. ii. 7.*

DESPAIR, a passion a-kin to Fear, is drawn by Spenser, with amazing force of expression, under the form of a man sunk in the deepest melancholy. The whole allegory concerning this personage is so admirable, that I shall enter into the detail of it, as an instance of the most natural conception and judicious management

is an argument strongly in point to shew the advantage that would be derived to the English language from a similar improvement.

I thought I had, in my former letter, refuted the objection that the change in orthography would destroy etymology, but your correspondent persists in asserting, that we should thereby be deprived of the means of tracing the derivation of words. If we examine a little, we shall certainly be convinced that this assertion is not well founded.

The following words, for instance, would be changed in their spelling thus—

Ever	<i>pronounced</i>	Evver
Improve		Improov
Honour		Onnor
Stronger		Stronguer, or gber
Danger		Dainger
Travel		Travvel
Port		Poart
John		Jon.

Surely the means of tracing the origin of the above words is not destroyed, and scarcely rendered more difficult: and a great many words would not require to be more altered than these.

But etymology, as I have before stated, would, in many instances, become more clear and easy, of which an example may be given in the word *people*, the immediate original of which is the French word *peuple*, not *populus*, as the *o* would lead one to suppose; now if it were written as it is pronounced, *pepel*, we could not be misled as to its etymology.

It is a very strange idea which your correspondent entertains, that the proposed change in spelling would consign to oblivion the works of our best authors. Are the beauties of Dryden and Pope, of Addison and Bolingbroke, so difficult to be discovered that they cannot be seen in a new dress? Are the following lines rendered unintelligible?

“ Oh cood dhe muze my ravvish’d brest inspire,
 With warmth like yours, and raiz an equal fire,
 Unnumber’d buties in my verse shood shine,
 And Virgil’s Italy shood yield to ‘mine.”

A child of four years would be able to answer the question.

I cannot think, that an alteration so absolutely necessary to the perfection of the English language, should be prevented by arguments so little forcible as these.

The absurdity of our present spelling is so very glaring, that it may perhaps be thought unnecessary to descant upon it,

but as the generality of people seem not to know that they are unable to spell their own language, I will give them a few examples in proof of my assertion.

Here follow a very few of the innumerable instances, in which precisely the same letters, or combination of letters, are used, to represent perfectly different sounds: can any thing be more ridiculous and irrational?

Give	Gin	Chamber	Character
Even	Ever	Tois	Thistle
Head	Mead	Stranger	Stronger
Alone	One	Shew	Drew
Bough	Cough	Dough	Enough.

It is lamentable, that one of the most useful languages in the world should be shut up from the knowledge of foreigners, by such a determined attachment to barbarism.

Perhaps the best way of removing the objections that have been made to an alteration of our spelling, is to require the objectors to betake themselves to the school-room of some old dame employed in teaching children their A B C—then they will see a want of amendment; they will there become acquainted with the immense difficulty with which children acquire a knowledge of the incongruous jargon called spelling: and there they may hear the good woman expatiate on the obstinacy of this child, and the stupidity of that, because she cannot make them understand that *pe o* spells *pe*; that *p l e* spells *pel*; that *o n e* spells *wun*; that *ough* spells *au*, and *ou*, and *of*, and *o*, and *uf*; that *o v e* spells *ove*, and *oov*, and *uv*, &c. &c!!! Poor children! it is a wonder it can ever be beat into them.

Other arguments in favour of an alteration may be adduced; at present I shall only mention the advantage which would be derived from it to our poetry. The best poets scruple not to use as rhymes, words which never rhyme but to the eye. This is another disadvantage of the absurd custom of making the same combination of letters represent different sounds. An improved orthography could not tolerate this absurdity, and then our poets would be ashamed of presenting, as rhymes, such opposite sounds, as *mead*, *hed*, *luv*, *moov*, *rove*, &c. &c.

There can be no doubt, that an alteration in orthography must and will take place, but probably it will be by slow degrees, which will be so far disadvantageous, that the alteration will not then be systematic, and the opportunity of fixing pronunciation will be lost.

July 5, 1798.

S. M.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
YOUR correspondent C. P. says, he has long had a desire of discovering the "Origin of this extraordinary ceremony, the Lord's Supper," and has quoted a very pertinent passage from Vaurien on that subject.

From the early accounts of this ceremony, it is unquestionable, that it received its origin from the last passover-supper which Christ eat with his disciples; at which time, agreeably to the custom of the Jews at their ordinary meals, and continued to this day, "performed," as Vaurien very properly observes, "every sabbath night," Christ took bread, and blessed it, or gave thanks, and afterwards gave thanks for the wine. At the passover supper, it was usual for the master of the house to break the bread into morsels and to deliver it to the guests, in commemoration of the deliverance of the Jews out of Egypt, saying, "this is the bread of affliction, which your fathers eat in Egypt." In allusion to this custom, Christ said, "this do in remembrance of me," speaking to persons (Jews) in the habit of practising such ceremonies, and in order to preserve the distinction from the body of the passover, (for so the lamb was called), said, "take eat, this is my body."

Vaurien is unquestionably right, in ascribing the origin of transubstantiation, and, he might have added, consubstantiation, to the allegorical style of a young rabbin, when speaking of the bread and wine, he says, "this is my blood, and this is my body." But he should likewise have taken into his account, an important doctrine of the Romish church, believed also by the majority of christians. They believe, that Jesus Christ is the Jehovah Eloheim of the Jews, and that the words of the priest transubstantiate, as others did that they consubstantiate, the bread and the wine into the body and blood of Christ. Hence, in the Roman church, proceeds the custom of taking the sacred wafer in the kneeling posture, the posture of adoration: hence too, in the church of England, that embraces the doctrine of the divinity of Christ, the consecrated bread is received in the same posture of adoration, kneeling: whereas the Socinians, who believe that Christ is only a man, and a few other christians, receive it sitting:—which of these christians' belief is most accurate, I shall not determine.

With respect to the origin of the Lord's

Supper, your correspondent, C. P. may find some observations on it in "Abauzit on the Eucharist," "Dr. Gill on Corinthians," 1 Cor. xi. and "DYER's Inquiry into the Nature of Subscription to the 39 Articles," p. 382, 383, 2d edition, which may illustrate and confirm the opinion of Vaurien. I am, yours, &c.

For the Monthly Magazine.

AN ESSAY on the PERSONIFICATION of
ABSTRACT IDEAS in POETRY.

(Continued from page 409.)

THE "Faery Queen" of Spenser, that inexhaustible store-house of poetical invention, abounds with allegorical portraiture, some of which are of the simple and natural kind we are now considering. Thus, in the "Masque of Cupid," one of the figures is FEAR, who is strongly painted as a man entirely possessed with that passion.

Next him [*Danger*] went *Fear*, all armed
from top to toe,
Yet thought himself not safe enough
thereby,
But fear'd each shadow moving to and fro;
And his own arms when glittering he
did spy,
Or clashing heard, he fast away did fly;
As ashes pale of hue, and winged-heel'd;
And evermore on *Danger* fixt his eye,
'Gainst whom he always bent a brazen shield,
Which his right hand unarmed fearfully did
wield. F. Q. iii. 12.

It may seem extraordinary that Collins, in his "Ode to Fear," has made little addition to the descriptive part of Spenser's personification: however, in his fine "Ode on the Music of the Passions," he has denoted Fear by a striking circumstance of action, which was probably suggested to him by the stanza above quoted.

First *Fear* his hand, its skill to try,
Amid the chords bewilder'd laid,
And back recoil'd, he knew not why,
Even at the sound himself had made.

It is still in the same natural style that Spenser paints Fear in the following lines:

And trembling *Fear* still to and fro did fly,
And found no place where safe he shroud him
might. F. Q. ii. 7.

DESPAIR, a passion a-kin to Fear, is drawn by Spenser, with amazing force of expression, under the form of a man sunk in the deepest melancholy. The whole allegory concerning this personage is so admirable, that I shall enter into the detail of it, as an instance of the most natural conception and judicious management

ment of a poetical fiction any where, perhaps, to be met with. It is in Canto I. of the "*Faery Queen*."

The Red-cross Knight, or Champion of true Religion, accompanied by his adored Una, is travelling in search of adventures, when they meet an armed knight, riding full speed, and continually looking behind him, as if he fled from a foe. As he approaches, they descry in him all the marks of the wildest horror and affright. The Red-cross Knight stopping him, inquires the cause of his dread. He at first makes no answer:

..... but adding new
Fear to his first amazement, staring wide
With stony eyes, and heartless hollow hue,
Astonish'd stood, as one that had espied
Infernal furies with their chains untied.

At length he stammers out,
For God's dear love, Sir Knight, do me not
stay,
For, lo! he comes, he comes fast after me.

He is, however, detained by force, and at length recovers himself so far as to be able to tell his story; from which we learn, that in company with another knight, he had fallen in with the cursed wight, *Despair*; who, by his devilish arts, had persuaded his comrade to stab himself, and had presented him with a halter for a like fatal purpose; but that he had exerted himself so far as to mount his steed and fly. The Knight of the Red-cross now resolves to encounter this dangerous fiend; and Trevisan consents to shew him to the cave, provided he may then be allowed to depart;

For lever had I die, than see his deadly face.

The abode of Despair, with all the dreary and terrific scenery around it, is then painted; after which follows a description of the being himself:

That darksome cave they enter, where they
find

That cursed man low sitting on the ground,
Musing full sadly in his sullen mind;

His grisly locks long grown and unbound
Disorder'd hung about his shoulders round,
And hid his face, thro' which his hollow eyne
Look'd deadly dull, and stared as astound;
His raw-bone cheeks, thro' penury and pine,
Were shrunk into his jaws, as he did never
dine.

Beside him lay the corse of his late victim, wallowing in blood, with a rusty knife fixed in his breast. The Red-cross Knight, inflamed with virtuous indignation, threatens revenge on the wicked author of this murder; but the phantom, instead of confessing his guilt, boldly

vindicates the deed, and begins a subtle defence of suicide. The knight is somewhat disconcerted with this unexpected turn; however, he replies to the arguments of Despair: but the artful fiend retorts with so much skill and force, personally attacking his opponent, and awakening all the stings of conscience within him, that at length he is visibly disturbed, and his manly powers begin to fail. The foe, perceiving his advantage, urges him further with a horrible view of the pains of hell, awaiting those who continue to accumulate guilty acts; when, remarking that his mind was totally subdued by this last assault,

He to him raught a dagger sharp and keen,
And gave it him in hand: his hand did
quake,

And tremble like a leaf of aspin green,
And troubled blood thro' his pale face was
seen

To come and go with tidings from the
heart,

As it a running messenger had been.

At last, resolv'd to work his final smart,
He lifted up his hand, that back again did
start.

At this critical instant, his *Una*, all dismayed, interposes, snatches the weapon from his hand, upbraids him with his want of fortitude, and consoles him with the promises of heavenly pardon. The knight mounts his steed, and flies from the accursed place.

In this allegory, a striking effect is produced, by means the most simple and natural, and strictly conformable to the character of the agent. It would have been an obvious expedient to have represented Despair as a huge giant, armed with a club; and to have imagined a terrible conflict between him and the knight; and, to acknowledge the truth, Spenser was likely enough to have adopted such a fiction. But, in that case, the attention would have been drawn from the real nature of the passion, to the type under which it was concealed; and, however the fancy might have been amused, the heart would certainly have been much less interested. It may, indeed, be said, that, as it is, the scene is scarcely at all allegorical, and that Despair is only a gloomy fanatic, such as real life often exhibits. But besides the accumulation of every characteristic circumstance, and the assignment of a local habitation which could not belong to a human individual, the concluding stanza clearly marks out the visionary or supernatural quality of the being.

Which

Which when the carl beheld, and saw his guest

Would safe depart, for all his subtle sleight,
He chose a halter from among the rest,
And with it hung himself, unbid, unblest.
But death he could not work himself thereby,
For thousand times he so himself had drest,
Yet nathless it could not do him die,
Till he should die his last, that is, eternally.

MELANCHOLY, in its softest and most pleasing character of contemplative pensiveness, is pourtrayed by Milton merely as a religious recluse:

Come, pensive Nun, devout and pure,
Sober, stedfast, and demure,
All in a robe of darkest grain,
Flowing with majestic train,
And sable stole of Cyprus lawn
Over thy decent shoulders drawn.
Come, but keep thy wonted state,
With even step, and musing gait,
And looks commercing with the skies,
Thy rapt soul sitting in thine eyes:
There held in holy passion still,
Forget thyself to marble, till
With a sad leaden downward cast,
Thou fix them on the earth as fast.

Penfer.

She is, indeed, invoked as a goddess; and a splendid poetical genealogy is framed for her: but this does not affect the truly picturesque part of the description, which is entirely human. Perhaps somewhat of emblem may be contained in these lines:

Whose faintly visage is too bright
To hit the sense of human sight,
And therefore to our weaker view
O'erlaid with black, staid Wisdom's hue.

Yet the appendage of a black veil is congruous enough with the figure of a beautiful devotee.

On the same natural model are formed two elegant sketches of *Melancholy*, by Warton and Collins. The "*Ode to Fancy*" of the former describes her as the

Goddeſs of the tearful eye,
Who loves to fold the arms and sigh.

And in the "*Musiſt of the Paſſions*" of the latter, her air and attitude are thus vividly represented:

With eyes up-raiſ'd, as one inspir'd,
Pale Melancholy ſat retir'd.

The affinity between this character and RELIGIOUS CONTEMPLATION is such, that we need not wonder to see the latter made a counterpart of the former, and only differing in sex and age. Spenser describes a hermitage on the top of a hill, which an aged man inhabits, named *Heavenly Contemplation*:

MONTHLY MAG. NO. XXXIV.

Great grace that old man given to him had,
For God he often ſaw from heaven's height;
All were his earthly eyes both blunt and bad,
And thro' great age had loſt their kindly ſight,

Yet wond'rous quick and perſaunt was his ſpright,

As eagle's eye that can behold the ſun.

The hill they ſcale, &c.

There do they find that godly aged fire,
With ſnowy locks adown his ſhoulders ſhed,
As hoary froſt with ſpangles doth attire
The moſſy branches of an oak half dead.

Each bone might thro' his body well be read,
And every ſinew ſeen thro' his long ſt;
For nought he cared his carcaſs long unſed;
His mind was full of ſpiritual repaſt,
And pined his fleſh to keep his body low
and chaſte. F. 2. i. 10. 4. 7.

The exquisite beauty of the ſimile in theſe lines need not be pointed out to thoſe who have the leaſt reliſh for poetry.

Under a form not very different, though leſs ſpiritualized, the ſame poet repreſents *HYPOCRISY*. The deſcription would certainly not appear drawn from the fancy in the times of monkery:

At length they chanc'd to meet upon the way
An aged ſire, in long black weeds yclad,
His feet all bare, his head all hoary gray,
And by his belt his book he hanging had;
Sober he ſeemed, and very ſagely ſad,
And to the ground his eyes were lowly bent,
Simple in ſhew, and void of malice bad;
And all the way he prayed as he went,
And often knocked his breaſt, as one that did
repent. F. 2. i. 1. 29.

Hypocriſy has his hermitage too, but its ſituation is much more ſnug and comfortable than that of the enraptured ſolitary before-mentioned. His converſation is very naturally derived from the legend and breviary.

He told of ſaints and popes, and evermore
He ſtrowed an Avemary after and before.

It is obvious that Spenser has copied this character from that of FRAUD in Ariosto, which, in moſt of its circumſtances, is equally a natural one. She is made an inmate of the cloyſter, and is thus deſcribed:

Avea piacevol viſo, abito oneſto,
Un' umil volger d'occhi, un' andar grave,
Un' parlar ſi benigno, e ſi moſteſto,
Che pareo Gabriel, che diceſſe, ave.
Era brutta, e deforme, in tutto il reſto;
Ma naſcondeo queſte fatezze prave
Con lungo abito, e largo; e ſotto quello
Attoſſicato avea ſempre il coltello.

Orl. Fur. xiv. 87.

Her garb was decent, lovely was her face,
Her eyes were baſhful, ſober was her pace;

G

With

With speech whose charms might every heart
assail,

Like his who gave the blest salute of—hail!
But all deform'd and brutal was the rest,
Which close she cover'd with her ample vest,
Beneath whose folds, prepar'd for bloody strife,
Her hand for ever grasp'd a poison'd knife.

Hoole.

The deformities hidden under her long robe, and the poisoned knife, are emblematical circumstances, which perhaps render this figure more properly referable to the class of *mixed* personifications.

I shall conclude the head of natural representations, by two figures in Pope's "*Rape of the Lock*," evidently drawn from the life. They are made attendants on the Goddess of Spleen:

Here stood ILL-NATURE like an ancient maid,
Her wrinkled form in black and white array'd;
With store of prayers for mornings, nights,
and noons,

Her hand is fill'd; her bosom with lampoons.

There AFFECTATION, with a sickly mien,
Shews in her cheeks the roses of eighteen;
Practis'd to lisp, and hang the head aside,
Faints into airs, and languishes with pride;
On the rich quilt sinks with becoming woe,
Wrapt in a gown, for sickness, and for shew.

The very beautiful description of DISCIPLINE, in COWPER's "*Task*," book ii. is so merely that of a wise and benignant master of a college, that it can scarcely be ranked under the head of poetic fabrications.

J. A.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING searched in vain to discover the exact situation of Mohoz, where Lewis II. of Hungary and king of Bohemia, was slain, I flatter myself some of your correspondents will favour me with its situation, through the medium of your Magazine.

Another place, not to be found in any of our popular books of geography, is Saltzbach, where the great Turenne was killed. I am yours,

July 4. An Admirer and constant Reader.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE is very little reason to think that peace can be obtained with the present rulers of the French nation, on such terms as are consistent with the preservation of the liberties and independence of this country. It is therefore the business of the English government to

adopt such measures for the defence of the kingdom, and the support of the national credit, as are the least oppressive to the subject, and the best calculated to bring us safely through the arduous contest in which we are engaged. When peace cannot be had but by the sacrifice of christian principles and civil rights, war becomes just and necessary.

It is supposed that, by the sale of the land-tax, a large portion of the funded debt of the nation will be taken out of the market, which will advance the prices of the stocks, and inspire the country with an increased confidence in government securities, and thus facilitate the means of borrowing money for the prosecution of the war. But, I am afraid, that the inducement to purchase the land-tax will not be so operative as has been supposed, and that the scheme will fail of success.

The land-owners, who are now possessed of stock, receive an annual interest of *six*, or near *seven*, *per centum* on the present value of it; and if they are in possession of money, they may receive the same interest on it by vesting it in stock. By the purchase of the land-tax of their estates, they will receive little more than *five per cent.* interest on their money; and they may certainly expect a new land-tax at no very distant period.

There is another impost which is far more grievous to the land-owner, and which he would much more readily purchase than the land-tax: I mean TITHES. This tax the land-owner would buy up at a much higher rate than eighteen or twenty years purchase; and, by the annihilation of tithes, the agriculture of the nation would be relieved from a great and increasing burden; and the quantity of stock, which would be absorbed by the value of the tithes which belong to the church, would undoubtedly be very great.

It may be difficult to form an estimate of the value of the tithes in the kingdom, which are in ecclesiastical hands; but it is easy to shew that the clergy would derive a great increase of revenue from the sale of the tithes, if the value of them were converted into stock during the present prices of the funds. Many land-owners would gladly buy the tithes of their estates at *thirty* years purchase, on a fair valuation of them. If, then, a clergyman be entitled to tithes worth 100*l.* *per annum*, the value of those tithes, at thirty years purchase, would be 3,000*l.* which would purchase 6,000*l.* stock in the 3 *per cent. consol. annuities*, at 50*l.* *per cent.* and thus

thus the income of the clergyman would be 180l. instead of 100l. *per annum*. But if 5 *per cent.* annuities were bought with the money, the income of the clergyman would be increased still more. The annual value of 100l. in tithes, sold at thirty years purchase, and laid out in the 5 *per cent.* annuities, at 75l. *per cent.* would purchase 4,000l. stock, which would produce an annual income to the clergyman of 200l. just double the sum which he now receives.

I know that the clergy will be alarmed by any measure which may in any way affect their revenues. But by the scheme which I have stated, a great increase of revenue is proposed to them, subject to no alteration in peace or war, and as secure as the government of the country can make it.

I wish to draw the attention of the public to this matter, through the medium of your Magazine, and I shall be obliged to you for the early insertion of this letter. I am, &c.

QUÆSITOR.

June 28, 1798.

I shall be obliged if any of your correspondents can give me any information with regard to tithes in Ireland, or inform me of any publication in which may be found an account of tithes in Ireland, whether they are taken in kind, &c.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE observations of so ingenious and so well informed a man, as Horace Walpole, on life and literature, are certainly worthy of attention. Your "*Walpoliana*" are, therefore, curious: but the assertions and opinions of Mr. Walpole must not always be relied on too implicitly. We wonder at the taste of the man who was not pleased with the celebrated production of Cervantes; and the late Earl of Orford appears to have been much prejudiced against Dr. Johnson. Notwithstanding what Walpole said upon this subject, I have no doubt, but that the reputation of Johnson will be lasting; and, though his manners were often arrogant, and he had strong prejudices, it is not just to say, that he had a bad heart. H. Walpole is stated to have said, that he detested the essays of Johnson; but his "*Rambler*" is certainly a work of real and splendid merit. Walpole also said of the essays in the "*Rambler*," "They are full of what I call *triptology*, or repeating the same thing thrice over, so that three papers to the same effect

might be made out of any one paper in the "*Rambler*." But if any man were to make the experiment, he would find that his assertion is totally untrue.

Walpole's ideas of Burnet appear to have been very just; and I think him right in his sentiments respecting Mary, queen of Scots. The arguments brought in defence of that princess will not stand the test of an accurate investigation, though a zeal for her character has occasioned the most illustrious man that Scotland has produced, *George Buchanan*, to be treated with the grossest illiberality and injustice, both by Mr. Whitaker, and Mr. George Chalmers.

In one particular, the late Earl of Orford and Dr. Johnson appeared to concur in sentiments, though not in practice. His lordship said, "I have always rather tried to escape the acquaintance and conversation of authors;" and Johnson once remarked, that "the best thing authors could do, was to keep out of the way of one another."

H. Walpole said of Lord Anson, that "he was one of the most stupid men he ever knew." In the account given of this nobleman, in the "*Biographia Britannica*," the writer of that article, speaking of some of his earlier naval services, says, "It appears, from some original letters of Mr. Anson to the board of admiralty, with the sight of which we have been favoured, that he conducted himself, in these several employments, with an ability and discretion which gave general satisfaction." He was several years first lord of the admiralty; and it is also said of him, in the above work, that "his conduct, as first commissioner of the admiralty, was crowned with success, under the most glorious administration which this country ever saw." The abilities of Lord Anson may have been over-rated; but is it credible, that this celebrated circumnavigator was really one of the most stupid men with whom the late Earl of Orford ever was acquainted? H. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to submit to your notice, the following formula, which it has been customary for the Druids to repeat at the opening and closing of the bardic circles, from the seventh century, being the period when it was adopted, down to the present time: and it is given as one, out of the many proofs, of the purity of the principles of the British bards:

Duw dy nawz! ac yn nawz nerth; ac yn nerth pwyll; yn mhwyll cyviaunder; ac yn nghyviaunder cariad; ac yn nghariad caru Duw; ac yn ngharu Duw caru pob peth!

Which, literally, runs thus in English—

God grant thy protection! and in protection strength; and in strength discretion; and in discretion justice; and in justice love; and in love the love of God; and in the love of God the love of all (living) things.

This form is generally called the prayer of *Talhaiarn*, because it was he who drew it up for the use of the meetings, at which he presided; and being approved of by other societies, it came into general use. *Talhaiarn* was a celebrated bard, who flourished in the seventh century; and is mentioned by *Nennius*, and other writers; but we have not the pleasure of having any of his poetical works preserved. I am, Sir, your's, &c. MEIRION.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The PHENOMENA of the WYE, during the Winter of 1797-8.

(Concluded from page 346.)

IN the phenomena hitherto described, there is nothing absolutely peculiar to the present year. They occur, in a smaller degree at least, almost every winter. I come now to describe a spectacle more singular and more splendid, I mean the icicle frost that ushered in the month of December.

This very curious phenomenon was introduced by a heavy fall of melting snow, which took place in this part of the country, on Wednesday, the 29th of November, and was succeeded, on the following day, by a cold and drizzling rain, which continued to fall, without intermission, for three successive days, freezing as it fell, and incrusting every object with icicle upon icicle, till nothing but frost work was to be seen. On Sunday the rain was suspended; a sharp and unmitigated frost succeeded, and the serene and cheerful transparency of atmosphere, with which it was accompanied, revealed a scene of novelty and splendour not to be equalled even by the extravagant fictions of necromancy and fairy land.

Mountains and valleys, orchards and hanging forests, pastures, hay-ricks, and roofs of houses, all were incrustated alike, and presented one wide landscape of the most beautiful crystal. But the tints of nature, (such as the season can boast) were rather shaded than concealed, and the transparent veil that was thrown over them, only increased their beauty. The

young wheat that had ventured its green blade above the earth during the milder part of November, was still conspicuous through the ice that incrustated it; and the sheep that wandered about over the slippery pastures, might behold the grass which they were forbidden to taste. The woods and orchards, in the mean time, were so laden with icicle, that but for the transparency of this wintry foliage, (if I may so express myself) they would have been as impervious as in the full luxuriancy of summer.

But the most splendid of all the objects presented to the eye, during this remarkable frost, were the evergreens, and particularly some towering and majestic firs, whose dark hair-like leaves were incrustated over in the most beautiful manner, and whose spreading branches bending beneath the load, exhibited a magnificent succession of glittering festoons, not to be imitated by any of the puny efforts of human art.

In the midst of this scene of splendid novelty, the Wye itself did not lose its share of attraction. In many places even this rapid stream was nearly frozen over, and shoals of ice floating down the contracted channel, and crushing among the rocks, produced a sort of wild and awful music, that harmonized with the magnificence of the scene.

Upon the whole, the eye, perhaps, was never presented with a more magnificent spectacle. Fortunately, however, it did not long continue; if it had, whole flocks of sheep (particularly on the mountains) must inevitably have perished for want of food. Even as it was, summer, in some degree, will mourn its ravages. The orchards, wherever they were at all exposed, have been cruelly shattered; and the woods and plantations have suffered in a still more considerable degree; the weight of icicle tearing down whole limbs and branches; and, in many instances, entirely breaking off the tops, so as to mar the future growth of the timber. Even whole trees, where they happened to stand in a reclined position, as soon as the earth began to soften with the approaching thaw, were torn up by the roots, by the enormous weight of ice that loaded their branches. The hanging groves at the Priory Walks, near Brecknock, which, pursuing the romantic curves of the Hon- dy, constitute a principal beauty of that fairy scene, exhibit a mournful picture of desolation: and I passed the other day through an extensive plantation in Radnorshire, belonging to Mr. WILKINS, member

member for the county, the injury sustained by which, is estimated at a sum of 500*l*.

In disasters of this kind, however, the consolation is, that they necessarily fall upon such persons as are best able to support them. The ruin of an extensive plantation, or the conflagration of a splendid mansion, makes a figure, it is true, in the chronicles of the year; and when the mercantile genius of the nation has reduced the damages to a calculation of pounds, shillings, and pence, the ruin appears prodigious; and sympathy is immediately excited. But if we calculate, as we ought, the quantum of human misery, and consider the drofs of traffic as an inferior consideration, we should find that calamities of this kind are, in reality, less to be deplored than the ruin of a cottage, or the destruction of some poor labourers' little crop of leeks and potatoes.

For the Monthly Magazine.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF MODERN FRENCH GREECE.

THAT part of the Venetian Republic, which by the treaty of Campo Formio, acceded to France, consists of the largest district of the ancient and celebrated kingdom of Epirus, and of the islands formerly belonging to the Venetian Republic in the Ionian and *Ægean* seas. Epirus, the ancient kingdom of King Pyrrhus, who carried his victorious arms to the very gates of Rome, lies in the vicinity of the island of Corfu, the situation of which, at the extremity of the Adriatic gulf, secured to the republic of Venice the empire of these seas. The present French Epirus consists of the following places.

Larta (Arta), a large and well-built trading-town, and at present the see of the Archbishop of Lepanto. The river, on which it is seated, connects it with the bay of Ambracia.

Butrinto, a good sea-port, on the bay of the same name.

Pieveza, a town founded by Augustus, under the name of Nicopolis, city of victory, on the spot where he pitched his camp previous to the battle of Actium.

Vonitza, a fortress on the entrance of the bay of Larta.

The Acheron, that famous river of the underworld of the ancients, intersects this country. It rises in the Dodonian forests, where the oaks were said to converse in fabulous times.

The records of history concur with the

fictions of mythology, in consecrating to celebrity this new possession of the French republic; nor are the islands in the Ionian and *Ægean* seas, less famous than the former.

Corcyra, now called Corfu, and in the most ancient times Phæacia, was the kingdom of Alcinoüs, whose gardens are celebrated by Homer. Corinth considered it as one of its colonies. The Corcyreans formed once a powerful republic. The island is 135 English miles in length, but 22 only in breadth. Corfu, the capital, possesses a sea-port, fortifications, which have cost immense sums of money, an archbishopric of the Greek persuasion, and an academy of arts and sciences. The air is extremely pure; the soil is fruitful, and produces honey, wax, and delicious fruit and wine, in great abundance; its springs of brine are very productive. The population of this island is estimated at 60,000 souls.

From the neighbouring part of the continent of Epirus, the apricot-tree was transplanted into the other parts of Europe.

Paru and Antipaxu, are two small isles in the vicinity of Corcyra.

Leucadia, now called Santa Maura, and in ancient times Neritis, was a peninsula, the isthmus of which was cut through by the Corinthians. One of these islands formerly afforded a view of the temple of Apollo, so long celebrated from its being the spot from which ill-fated victims of love were accustomed to precipitate themselves into the sea, to extinguish an unfortunate, unrequited passion. Leucadia abounds in grain, wine, oil, lemons, oranges, and almonds; it also possesses fine pastures, and contains the ports of Englinero, Demata, and Santa Maura.

The Echinades are a group of isles, of which Dulichio and Ithaca, the kingdom of Ulysses, immortalized by Homer and Fenelon, deserve peculiar notice.

Cephalonia, anciently called Epirus Melaina, Black Epirus, is larger than Corcyra. The capital of this island was formerly Samos, which, in the general opinion, was seated near Porto Guiscardo. The fruitfulness of its soil surpasses belief; the fruit-trees bear twice every year. Currants are chiefly exported from this island.

Zacynthus, now called Zante. This island is said to derive its name from one of the sons of Dardanus. It is 18 English miles in length, four in breadth, and has a good harbour. Homer praises its forests and woods, which, however, have

have been long outlived by the poem of their encomiast. Wood is now very scarce in the island, but the soil has not lost its former fruitfulness.

The Strophadian isles are but of a small compass. The mythologists considered them as the residence of the harpies, after they had been banished from Bithynia.

In the Ægean sea, the French republic possesses the isle of Cythera, now called Cerigo, lamentably fallen from that high state of celebrity, which it anciently derived from the temple and worship of Venus. Of all its ancient charms nothing now remains, but some pleasant fruitful vallies.

Modern French Greece offers the best opportunity for subduing all ancient Greece, which will not remain unimproved.

N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent * * *, expresses much surprize, that it is not generally understood that money constitutes *no part* of the wealth of a nation; but I apprehend there are many who will be equally surprized at such an assertion. The subject is not, perhaps, so little understood as he imagines; and though it is generally admitted, that money being nothing but the representative of labour and commodities, the greater or less plenty of it is of no material consequence, if we consider any nation by itself; as the prices of all other commodities will be regulated in proportion to the quantity of money in circulation; yet it appears equally evident, that if we consider a nation in its commercial and political connections with other countries, the money it possesses forms a very important part of its wealth; independent of the intrinsic value of the metal, as an article which may be converted to other useful purposes, which alone would entitle it to be considered as some part of the wealth of a nation.

If a country produces more of a particular commodity than the inhabitants can consume, such surplus is considered as a part of its wealth, because it can be exchanged with other countries for some article which the country producing the surplus may want; but it is an inconvenient species of wealth, because the country possessing the article wanted may have no occasion for the article to be disposed of, and therefore will not accept it in exchange, whereas, if the surplus produce is sold for its value in money, the latter can readily be converted at any time, into the article wanted, and certainly the

country cannot be said to possess less wealth, when, instead of the surplus of commodity, it possesses its value in money, which will purchase an equal, or perhaps greater quantity, of the article for which the surplus produce would have been exchanged.

The distinction between the circulating capital, which must always exist in a commercial country, and the nett revenue, or profit, of the country, must not be overlooked; "money, the great wheel of circulation, the great instrument of commerce, like all other instruments of trade, though it makes a part, and a very valuable part of the capital, makes no part of the revenue of the society to which it belongs*"; but till it can be proved, that an equal profit could be derived without any such capital, money, which forms a most useful part of it, and which enables a nation to command the produce and labour of other countries, must be admitted to form a part of national wealth.

12th July.

G.

TOUR OF ENGLAND.

(Continued from page 430.)

Journal of a Tour through almost every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HOUSMAN, of Corby, near Carlisle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of distinction, for the purpose of collecting authentic information relative to the state of the poor. The Journal comprises an account of the general appearance of the country, of the soil, surface, buildings, &c. with observations agricultural, commercial, &c.

SEPTEMBER 17. Barnet to London, nine miles. This day's journey affords me another proof that the metropolis is not encircled with the finest tracts of land: much of the soil has a sterile appearance; and here also a large common is suffered to disgrace the vicinity of the capital. Highgate, and the places adjacent, stand on a high ground; and from whence, I suppose, one of the finest views of London may be had. Much of this district is in cow-pasture.

September 27. From London to Hampton Court, in Middlesex, fourteen miles. The road leads through Hammersmith, Kew, and several other pleasant villages; and crosses the Thames at Kew bridge. The country level, and very pleasant, particularly to those who delight in scenes where a great multiplicity of fine houses and gardens are interspersed. The soil

* Smith on the "*Wealth of Nations*."

is in some places rather light, and a small part of the land is ploughed, but not much of it bore marks of the best husbandry. The palace at Hampton Court is a magnificent structure. The gardens adjoin the Thames, which they overlook for some distance. In these gardens is a most remarkably large vine, which is now loaden with the largest crop of grapes I ever saw or heard of: the gardener told me 1550 bunches of grapes are now hanging upon it, and the whole weight of which is estimated at $9\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. The surrounding country is beautiful, and the adjacent park still more so. The language, the manners, the ideas, the opinions, &c. of people in this neighbourhood, are those of London.

September 28. Went from Hampton Court to Windsor, Berkshire, fourteen miles. A most pleasant country, and excellent road. Pass along the Thames side for several miles. Crois Runnemede, which is a fine extensive meadow, and famed for being the place where King John laid the foundation of English liberty by signing the *Magna Charta*. Windsor is a small and pretty town, and supposed to contain near 3000 inhabitants: it is connected with Eton by a bridge over the river, which separates the town. Of these two noted places, viz. Windsor palace, the principal country residence of his Majesty, and Eton college, the first public school in the kingdom, it is unnecessary to say any thing in addition to what is contained in numberless printed accounts.

September 30. Went from Windsor to Farnham, in Surry, through Bagshot, twenty-four miles. The road goes directly across Windsor forest about six miles. From Windsor I passed along a fine avenue of about two miles in length, in a direct line to the Lodge, which is a large modern-looking building: it stands on a rising ground, in the middle of the park, and is the occasional residence of the Duke of Gloucester. Elm is the most prevailing sort of wood in this fine park. About Bagshot there is a mile or two of inclosed and arable land, and about the same quantity towards Farnham; but all the rest of this extensive district, except Windsor park, is very barren common, producing little besides short heath or ling; and in some parts a little fern and rushes. The soil of the inclosed ground is a deep loam, for the most part; and that of the common, a thin stratum of black moorish earth, upon a gravelly yellow sand. A great

part of this tract is rather hilly, and the commons very extensive on every side; and is, upon the whole, a naked, barren district: the road exceedingly good, and crosses a new canal not far from Farnham. The king is cultivating and improving several parts of Windsor park; and I took notice, as I passed his farm there, that in ploughing and carting, his majesty's people make use of small bullocks: four or five of these animals generally draw a cart, and as many a plough. This seems, however, not to be the general practice in this country. About Bagshot and Farnham a considerable number of oak-trees are growing: I observed some fir-trees planted near the road; they seemed to have been set upon the surface, and small mounds of earth raised about them, the soil being there very poor; but they make a bad progress: the reason is obvious—these trees are planted in single rows, and therefore want company, without which that sort of wood never answers any good purpose. Neither Scotch nor larch fir is much known here; indeed, I rarely saw either in the south: but am of opinion, that in these barren commons nothing would pay the proprietors so well as plantations of these sorts of trees, if planted close; and, besides their intrinsic value, they would nurse up the oak, and other valuable timber. Approaching Farnham, I find myself entering one of the first hop countries in England; and, as I had not before seen any hops cultivated, the appearance of hop fields was novel. The season for picking hops is almost expired; but there are yet several fields not finished. Hop grounds are let for 4l. to 10 or 12l. an acre: about 1400 small hillocks are raised in one acre, on each of which two hop plants are set: two, and sometimes three poles, of about four or five yards long, are stuck into each hillock annually for the plants to climb up. Of these poles they generally reckon 3000 to an acre, which are purchased here at 30 shillings per hundred. The hop ground is dug over with the spade annually, and has a covering of dung once in two years, when it can be had. When the hops are ready to pick, the poles are pulled down, or bended downwards, so as the labourers can reach every part of the plant; and as soon as the crop is gathered, the plants are cut close to the ground, stripped off the poles, and carted home for the fire, while the poles are piled up endways in the field till next spring. The hop plant grows

grows several years from the same root. Near Farnham I observed a field of young furze, or whins, which had been sown there last year: I was at first rather surprised to see that plant cultivated with such care, which we in Cumberland endeavour by every means to eradicate. I did not, however, consider the great want of fuel in this country, which is the reason why the farmers raise it in such quantities. It is cut at a proper age, and sold in faggots. Farnham is a small, but very pleasant and clean market-town, containing near 3000 inhabitants. Buildings of brick and tile. Farms generally small. The vicinity of this town is very beautiful, although the surface is uneven: rising grounds are seen at a distance on almost every side, yet no high hills appear. The sheep of this country are rather small, and have horns. Here the people complain much of the farmers not bringing their corn to market as formerly: it is now generally sold by sample; a practice which at present prevails in most parts of the kingdom, and which occasions a general murmur not only among the poor, but very sensible tradesmen. They observe that bread, by that means, goes through two or three hands before it comes to the consumer, all of whom must have a profit thereby: the farmer sells it to the miller, the miller to the baker, and the baker to the consumer. This may be disadvantageous to a few individuals; but I am of opinion, that the partial inconvenience of selling grain by sample is outweighed by the benefits ultimately accruing to the community in general by discontinuing the old mode of selling it in the open market. In Cumberland and Westmoreland the farmers generally spend a day or two every week in going to market with a load of corn upon the backs of their horses: thus the labour of a man and horse on every farm, for thirty to sixty, or eighty days in a year, is lost to the public. The farms are very small in these counties, and the farmers work almost as hard as hired labourers; consequently, should one, two, or three purchasers buy the whole of a farmer's little stock, he may send it away in his carts when he found it most convenient, and thereby save much time, expence, and labour, which might be employed in cultivating or improving his farm. The country people in the north will probably be a little surprised, when I tell them that every description of people, almost without exception, in these southern counties,

buy their bread of common bakers, which is of wheat; and the inhabitants of the south will, I fancy, think it no less strange, when they are told that the people of the north almost universally bake their own bread, particularly in country or farming parishes; where, to buy a loaf of brown bread, would be thought a mark of great laziness and want of economy. And, in fact, there are few public bakers to be found, even in market towns, if we except a poor old woman here and there who makes penny loaves of white bread, which people in market towns, and the less provident in the country, buy for their tea. Most of the country people, even if they are mechanics, occupy a little piece of ground, on which they grow corn for bread; and those who have not that opportunity, purchase their *batches* in corn, which consist of barley, or barley and rye, and get them ground at the mill; the meal is then leavened; and when it has stood a proper time, made up into large round loaves, which is baked in an oven in quantities of one to three or four bushels (Winchester) at a time. Towards the borders of Scotland they generally bake their common bread in large cakes over the fire unleavened. Such is the force of habit in diet on the human frame, that what is by some considered as the coarsest kind of food, and scarcely fit to be eaten but by animals, is found to be the most nutritious and wholesome to those who have been accustomed to feed thereon from their infancy.

October 2d. Farnham to Petersfield, in Hampshire, twenty-two miles. The surface of this country is very unlevel, but not mountainous: the soil generally a whitish loamy clay, mixed with chalk and flint. I passed some tracts of woodland, chiefly filled with beech-trees and hazel-bushes: the hedges are tall, and almost universally planted with the hazel, and sometimes in double rows: the quantity of nuts hanging by the sides of the roads is very great. Farms and fields are rather small, and pretty fertile; the inclosures seem old. In this district the road crosses a large dry common, producing a great deal of furze, fern, &c. but might be turned to a good account by inclosure and cultivation. Buildings, and particularly farm-houses, are thatched in general. This district reminds me very much of some parts of Cumberland: the small fields, old crooked hedges, lesser sorts of sheep feeding on commons, and little thatched cottages standing among
tufts

tufts of trees by the sides of these moors, form quite a northern scene, and which is still rendered more striking by the irregular face of the country; only, in passing a hollow here, I do not meet with a bubbling transparent brook, the sure concomitant of every dell in Cumberland. Petersfield appears at two miles distance, on a low, extensive plain, the descent to which, from the higher ground, is down a steep bank: it is a very small market-town; but open, and very clean: the country around it is level, and fertile in corn and grass. Potatoes are a late article of cultivation here, and found very useful and profitable. A great number of pigs are bred and fed in this neighbourhood; pork and bacon being almost the only animal food used by the poorer sorts of people. A number of French prisoners, many of whom are petty officers, are kept in this town: they walk at large in the streets, and behave very well.

[To be continued.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FINDING from the English publications, that much discussion has taken place in Great-Britain, on the method of destroying contagion and infection by means of nitrous gas, or smoking nitrous acid, I send you an American publication, which is the result of much discussion too, published in the city of New-York, soon after its last visitation by the plague in 1796. The history of the pamphlet is briefly this; for very strange causes, an act had been passed (sect. 4. in the first chapter), in 1797, ordering all manufacturers of soap and candles out of the city, under pretext of producing pestilential air, and generating yellow-fever. This grievance was so great, that the trade took counsel, and were advised to remonstrate against the act during that very session, and state their grievances to the representatives of the people, then sitting in Albany. This memorial is contained in sect. i. of the 2d chapter. They employed Doctor MITCHILL further, as counsel to argue their case before the legislature; and the argument contained in the second section of the 2d chapter, was drawn up and employed for the purpose. In consequence of this, the act of mitigation contained in the fifth section of the first chapter, was passed a very short time after the first.

While these things were doing, the citizens of New-York were greatly agitated.

The healthiness of their city, and the preservation of their lives, were at stake. The subject was viewed, turned and examined in all manner of ways. Finally, the aggrieved tradesmen begged their counsel for a copy of his argument, of the affidavits, proofs, and illustrations he had made use of in their behalf, and caused them to be published in the form of a pamphlet, together with all the existing laws of the state of New-York, concerning infectious distempers. The publication has had its full effect. The public is satisfied, the reasoning is conclusive; and a few weeks ago, when Dr MITCHILL (who is one of the members of the legislature for the city of New-York) moved the repeal of the statutes of 1797, and the old ones printed in this collection, the motion was agreed to almost without debate; and a new and modern Pestilential bill introduced and adopted. The legislature are thus satisfied of the fairness of the reasoning.

Even the municipality of the city agree to the statement; and the commissioners of the health-office read the pamphlet, quote it, and refer to it as an authority. It stands unanswered; and nobody has attempted to refute it.

A discussion thus seriously and publicly carried on, among a people where a spirit of free inquiry prevails, and on a subject in which their lives and property are so deeply concerned, may be fairly considered as of some importance. The argument, though particularly referring to certain trades and manufactures, is so drawn up, as to involve the general principle of the *septic nature* of pestilential air. And as it was addressed to a body of people, few of whom were much versed in deep speculations of a chemical nature, the counsel endeavoured, as much as possible, to divest it of technical language, and to render it as familiar as possible, by obvious figures and plain allusions.

If your useful Magazine can be made the vehicle of laying the whole of this memorable public proceeding before the readers and lovers of science in Great Britain, there is little doubt it will have a tendency to expose the fallacy of a mischievous practice, now, or lately, much in vogue in the British navy.

A Friend to the Monthly Magazine.
New-York, May 1798.

The other pamphlet came out a few days ago, an inaugural exercise, by one of the medical graduates in the college of New-York. You will see he adopts MITCHILL's principles entirely. Much

D

more

more on these subjects may be seen, in the work published quarterly in New-York, under the title of the "*Medical Repository*."

(Note by the Editor.)

The pamphlet accompanying our correspondent's letter, is entitled, "*The Case of the Manufacturers of Soap and Candles in the City of New-York, Stated and Examined*," &c. printed at New-York in 1797.

The history of the affair being stated in the preceding letter, all that is necessary to be selected for the information of our readers, consists of certain facts contained in the affidavits, and the reasoning upon those facts by Professor MITCHILL.

It appears from the evidence of a number of tallow-chandlers and soap-boilers, at New-York, that during the height of the yellow-fever in that city, in the year 1795, while great numbers were dying of the disease in their immediate neighbourhood, themselves, their families and workmen, enjoyed an uniform state of good health; and that, in the few instances occurring among them of infection from visiting their neighbours, or assisting at their funerals, they not only terminated favourably, but appeared radically and speedily counteracted, on return of the person infected to his usual work.

The origin of the yellow-fever, is attributed, by Dr. MITCHILL, to the putrefaction or spontaneous decomposition of such substances as contain much azote (according to Dr. MITCHILL's Nomenclature *septen*) particularly the cruciform vegetables and the muscular parts of animals; the azote, by the absorption of oxygen, is converted into nitrous acid gas (leptic acid), which is supposed to be the efficient primary cause of infectious fever. On this theory, therefore, Dr. MITCHILL argues, that the manufacture of soap, far from being a process injurious to health, is a very salubrious business, as the lime and alkaline ley made use of, attracts and neutralizes the contagious miasms, forming with them nitrate of potash, of soda, and of lime.

This theory is essentially opposite to Dr. CARMICHAEL SMITH's, who has lately introduced into the navy, the practice of fumigating with nitrous gas, the hold and lower decks of men of war, for the purpose of destroying infection. Which of these two systems is true, or whether either of them is, must be submitted to the decision of future experiments.

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNEY from NEW-YORK to PHILADELPHIA and the BRANDYWINE, in the STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

(Continued from page 436.)

THE Pennsylvanians, the quakers especially, appear in their politics to be determined republicans; yet some of them often express esteem for their for-

mer monarch—and inquire respecting his habits of life and domestic welfare. Of our eminent patriots, and illustrious literary characters, as well those of the past as of the present times, they speak with the same warmth as a native Briton. In fact, the names of Shakespeare, and Milton, Pope, Dryden, and Thomson, Hampden, Sidney, and Fox, are as familiar among the well-educated Americans, as those of their own patriotic and erudite countrymen — Franklin, Jefferson, Rush, or Rittenhouse. Undoubtedly, there exists a degree of acuteness, manly dignity, and strength of understanding, among the generality of Americans, which are rarely to be met with in any part of Europe, Switzerland and Scotland, perhaps, excepted. The very farmers are in the practice of buying useful books, on visiting the chief towns of their respective states. They converse sensibly on the various interesting topics connected with geography, history, politics and agriculture. This general diffusion of knowledge is improved by their admirable establishment of parochial free grammar-schools; and confirmed by the rapid strides made in commerce, arts, and agriculture, since the revolution.

The day after my arrival in Philadelphia, I eagerly went to the state-house, where congress was then assembled. I there had the satisfaction to behold the free representatives of a free and uncorrupted people! at once decorous and sedate in their deportment, and manly and dignified in their language, they seemed actuated by a conscious sense of their own independence, and of the high trust reposed in them. It was impossible to regard such an assemblage of virtuous and exalted men, without the mingled emotions of awe and respect! Several were pointed out to me as distinguished orators, among whom, the eloquent MADISON principally attracted my attention; his thoughtful brow indicated anxiety and deep reflection; a shade of fallow tinged his complexion (the hue natural to most southern people), whilst the firmness and honesty of a republican beamed in his expressive countenance. But the far-famed character whom I was most anxious to see, I could not obtain a glimpse of—I mean the virtuous WASHINGTON. I now sensibly regret leaving Columbia without seeing and conversing with that extraordinary man! On the day previous to my departure from Philadelphia, dining with a party of friends, the venerable mistress of the family, (a Mrs. PLEASANT), asked

asked whether I had seen the president? Upon my answering in the negative, she rejoined, "well then, friend, if it is thy wish to visit the general and his lady, and take a cup of tea with them in the family way, I will gladly introduce thee—our long intimacy and friendship permit my doing so." Unluckily, I was engaged to make one of a travelling party to New-York, on the following day, and consequently was compelled to decline her friendly offer.

The hospitals and prison of Philadelphia, may serve as patterns to Europe. There humanity and cleanliness are eminently conspicuous. It is thus the worthy descendants of Penn and Franklin venerate their memory, by evincing themselves worthy of the blessings of the poor and unfortunate.

The Philadelphian theatre is tolerably large and commodious. The performers were mostly English, and some of them possess a portion of the true "*vis comica*." Among them was a sister of the celebrated SIDDONS, whose figure and performance did not discredit the dramatic talents of the family of KEMBLE. WHITLOCK, CHALMERS, BATES, BROADHURST, &c. contributed not a little to the public amusements: though it has been asserted, that a latitude alternately scorching and freezing is unpropitious to theatrical genius. With Mrs. Pownal, *ci-devant* Wrioughten, I passed some very social evenings at her house in New York. Her vivacity, wit, and love of anecdote, had not forsaken her; nevertheless, a certain air of melancholy appeared in her looks and conversation, that denoted her regret at leaving Europe. I heard her more than once exclaim, with an involuntary sigh—"Ah! good old England and cheerful France, I love you well!" the tear gushing from her eye, and trickling down her cheek. Who could avoid compassionating the warbling fugitive and still attractive fair-one, and not forget and forgive her errors? She continued to sing her favourite "*Tally ho!*" in public with as much glee, though not with the same *eclat* as when in her meridian of Vauxhall celebrity. She had two beautiful and promising children by her last husband. She is since dead, and regretted by her neighbours and friends. Our party, one night at the Philadelphian theatre, was seated next to Capt. BARNEY, an intrepid American seaman, famous for his enterprising disposition, which he has signalized in the late and present war. On politics he expressed

his opinions with temper and moderation. He is a comely, smart little man, of a dark complexion, of neat active make, and genteel address. In the front boxes was as great a display of ladies of a certain description as I have seen in our London theatres. This did not augur well of Philadelphian morals; but the fact is, that like other rich and commercial towns, it abounds with prostitutes and luxury—the natural accompaniments of wealth and foreign commerce under all forms of government in every clime.

The principal market deserves notice for its admirable regularity and neatness, as well as for the excellency and variety of its provisions. The butter and butcher's-meat were particularly good, as was the French bread. The quality of the former articles was surprisingly good, considering the excessive heat of the weather, Fahrenheit's thermometer standing in the shade at 82, 85, and 88, although in May! warm enough to melt a Briton, and reconcile him to the cloudy sky and moist atmosphere of his native isle.

The Delaware laves the whole extent of the eastern-side of the city, having depth sufficient for merchantmen of the largest tonnage. The elegant construction and number of the shipping, add, indeed, very conspicuously to the beauty of the river-scenery. Several vessels are built in this port, for sale abroad, after they have disposed of the cargoes they carry out. A productive traffic this must probably be, judging from the facility of the equipment, and the abundance of naval stores, which are the natural produce of the country.

Having tolerably well satisfied my curiosity in Philadelphia, and being glad to breathe a cooler air, I cheerfully embraced the offer of some quaker-gentlemen of my acquaintance, to make a trip into Chester-county, and visit their kindred at Penn-Farm, on the Brandywine-creek, about 35 miles south-west. Having hired a single-horse caravan and driver, we set off early in the afternoon for Chester; the sky was lowering, and ere we reached that small town, a tremendous hail and thunder-storm overtook us—we pushed on, however, and safely arrived at a comfortable inn, where a cup of coffee and cream quickly revived our hopes of the morrow's pleasure. After dusk I ventured out, to reconnoitre the place, in spite of the big rolling clouds and distant peals! however, nothing could be seen, save some grand floating

masses of light and shade hovering in the eastern horizon, which were kindling anew in the murky air, another electrical explosion? The frequent heavy thunder-storms, and prodigious falls of rain, in the American climate, are wonderfully awful to foreigners, but the natives, seemingly, regard them with indifference. On the following morning, we rose with the dawn, and pursued our journey with redoubled pleasure, for the preceding tempest had cleared and cooled the air deliciously, and all nature seemed to be revived. The novel appearance of hill and dale, and the uncommon beauty of the country through which we passed, left an impression on my mind which cannot be effaced. The most predominant soil was a light red mould, highly productive, as well in grain as grass. In general, the crops looked healthy and clean: the tilth also denoted good husbandry. If the eye was delighted with a landscape so rich and diversified, another sense was no less gratified, by the frequent odours exhaled from the clover-fields and new-mown hay. The rugged narrowness of the road proved likewise a source of amusement, because it compelled us to walk and examine more leisurely the adjacent farms, and their rural economy. Having now left the dull level far behind, we found ourselves gradually advancing into a fine variegated country, agreeably uneven, without being mountainous. The land, in every direction, gently swelled into slopes and hillocks, pleasantly chequered with arable and pasture grounds, and enlivened here and there with hamlets and farm-houses, peeping forth amidst orchards and gardens, or deeply embosomed in woods and vales. Numberless copses and clumps of beautiful trees, in all their diversity of vernal tints, interspersed among the fallows and cultivated inclosures, gave a lively finish to the perspective: whilst the mild serenity of the blue expanse threw an inexpressible charm over the whole, leaving the spectator nothing to wish for, but the view of the Delaware, which lay concealed from sight only by the intervening hills. Such a specimen of the interior of America, was really enchanting, when compared with the low lands and mosquito-swamps which abound near the sea.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

The KING an ILLUMINEE.

AMONG the ridiculous trash which has been published in Germany,

purporting to be the correspondence of individuals and societies involved in the intrigues of the *Illuminées*, it may, perhaps, be worth while to reprint two letters as a specimen, which are inserted in the 35 and 42 numbers of SCHLÖTZER's "*Staatsanzeigen*." They will serve to shew that, if any reliance could be placed on such absurd documents, the highest personages in this country might be thought to have interfered in these combinations.

No. 1. "Omnibus presentes literas inspecturis salutem in domino sempiternam. Tenore presentium notum facimus universis quod capitulum armigerorum militum & equitum, ordinis regii silentii jam dudum ex proprio motu membrorum raptum est.

"Rationes sunt multæ. Nunquam nobis in votis erat dirigere principes ad religionem Rom. Cath. sicut calumniatores verbum nostrum, pro fide servanda in alium sensum torquerunt. Nunquam nobis in mentem venit rempublicam condere, nec regia secreta deferre. Absit hoc de Ebelingio nostro defuncto magistro cogitare. Sed quam maxime verum est quod omnia templariorum arcana in manibus nostris odium hujus ordinis excitaverint.

"In nos templarii milites Dei sicut draconarii papæ animo infenso & inimico erant quia inscripserunt expeditiones sceleris. Operta recludit ebrietas. Scala algebraica æconomica eorum est omen detestabile & ehen principes defensores hujus ordinis inceditis per ignem cineri supposito dolofo.

"Securitas regni est Vappam sociorum sempiternorum concordia Constantini & societatis Thruellæ non amplius sub signis Δ. □. X. bibere. Melius est dirimere pacem et conjunctionem cum iis. Discedimus nunquam inter Cosmopolitas—Equites silentii adsunt & erunt. Gratiam tibi, o rex Angliæ, sit pro benefactis tuis. De patria de religione bene meritis es. O Cives, o Senatus valete favete nobis.

"Datum ex capitulo nostro regii silentii
1781."

No. 2. " * * * Societas de l'orient ou regne le plus profond silence non nobiscum laboravit quia eunuchis hominibus defectuosis ditum concedebant quos regii ordinis leges semper excludunt.

"De virginis immaculatæ nativitate solum modo inter theologos lis est; ergo res quæ ad nos non attinet.

"Regum principumque numerus inter nos eminuit; & brevi tempore præterlapso regi Angliæ solum tribuendum quod sic dicta societas benefaciens Londini in nihilum redacta sit. Male hærentes gradus scalæ semper relinquimus. Ars regia & protocollum latine tractantur quo per linguam hanc aditus non omnibus in societatem nostram pateat. Mysteria illuminationis templorum nunquam nostram regionem perruperunt.
Tureis

Turces bellum non amplius indicimus ne superbos nos præbeamus. Regibus officia nostra & securitatem offeramus. Artium & scientiarum solummodo amatores sumus.

"WALTIMORE."

"Datum ex Museo, L. A. & S."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MY observations on Mr. TENNANT's bleaching liquor, were made upon the specification of his patent, *such as I found it stated in your Magazine for March*. By that statement it appears to me, that the salt in the receiver is a necessary ingredient; nor could it be imagined, that Mr. TENNANT would incur his process with so heavy an expence, if he had not found it indispensable. But as Mr. TENNANT assures us, in his letter of the 13th June, "that the salt is *now* regularly omitted, mere agitation being found perfectly sufficient;" my objection to his liquor, in point of expence, is removed; and I acknowledge, with pleasure, that Mr. TENNANT's process, in its improved state, is a valuable discovery. The matter being considered as it ought to be, in this point of view, it cannot be justly said that my conclusion was too hasty, and calculated to mislead the public.

I agree with Mr. TENNANT, that, in order to bleach *coloured* goods chemically, it is proper to add alkaline salts to the oxygenated muriatic acid; but I cannot admit that the acid should be saturated. The proportion of alkali, mentioned in my observations on Mr. TENNANT's patent, is the same with that which I stated in another place, where it would have answered my purpose to assign a larger portion, if truth had permitted it. I do not doubt but a greater quantity of alkali is employed by some bleachers; but there is no occasion for it; and complete saturation would entirely destroy the bleaching power of the acid. The experiments by which I proved that the oxygenated muriatic acid loses its power in proportion as it is neutralized, are before the public, who will judge of their validity. Those celebrated chemists, Mr. WATT and M. BERTHOLET, made use of the same method to ascertain the strength of the bleaching liquor; and the quantity on which I operated, was sufficiently large for accurate investigation. But though the bleaching of coloured stuffs may require a partial neutralization of the acid, white goods, and those destined for dying and printing (and these appear more than three-fourths of the

produce of the manufacture), do not only require it, but are better adapted to the subsequent processes of dying and printing, when they are bleached with the pure oxygenated acid; nor is there any danger in the use of it, when it is properly managed. This I have ascertained by my own experiments. Mr. TENNANT's objection to the use of the apparatus, described in the 5th vol. of the "*Manchester Memoirs*," (viz. that a bleacher cannot calculate so exactly as to have exhausted the acid every time he finds it necessary to remove the goods from its action, and that there is no other way of preventing the escape of the gas, whenever this operation becomes necessary), is easily answered. A few days experience will teach a person, of common understanding, to adapt the quantity and strength of his liquor to the quantity of goods he has to bleach, so nearly, that the liquor, after the operation, if not exhausted, will be so weak, that hardly any gas will escape during the short interval of time which a change of goods requires. It is, moreover, probable, that every bleacher would have occasion to employ two or more machines for his business, which being placed one higher than the other, the liquor which has served in the higher may, if not exhausted, be drawn into the lower apparatus, without inconvenience, or any sensible loss.

It is a known fact, that a decoction of madder, and other dyeing materials, will precipitate lime from its solution in acids. Dyers and printers also know to their cost, that lime will obstinately adhere to cotton stuffs. From these facts I inferred that there might be danger in the use of the oxymuriate of lime, in bleaching goods destined for dyeing or printing. Time and experience will shew whether my suspicion is well or ill founded. The enlightened chemist will appreciate, as he ought, Mr. TENNANT's sneer at *chemical theory*. As he affects to despise theory, it will not be unfair to inquire, whether he made his discovery by a judicious application of the theory and principles of chemistry? or whether he, like many others, is indebted to some lucky accident?

I think it my duty to state, that several respectable bleachers in this neighbourhood have made trial of Mr. TENNANT's process, of which they speak in favourable terms. I am, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

THEO. LEWIS RUPP.
Manchester, July 12, 1798.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

A VIEW of the TEA TRADE of EUROPE.

AT the commencement of the preceding century, and for several years subsequent to that period, tea was a beverage altogether unknown in Europe, except from the narratives of a few travellers who had tasted it in China, or other Asiatic countries. Texeira, a Spaniard, who visited the East Indies about the year 1600, saw the dried tea-leaves first in Malacca, and was there informed that the inhabitants of China prepared a drink from this commodity*. Olearius, a German, found the custom of drinking tea prevalent among the Persians anno 1633, and gives the following description: "They drink a kind of black water, prepared from the decoction of a certain shrub called *cha*, or *chia*, which the Usbeck Tartars import from China. The leaves are long and taper, measuring nearly an inch, of a black colour when dried, and welked and shrivelled like worms†." In Russia, at the period alluded to, tea was totally unknown, notwithstanding the Asiatic tributaries and allies of this empire had adopted the practice of drinking it from the Chinese. Starkow, who in 1639 resided at the court of the Mogul Chan Altyn, in quality of Russian Ambassador, and partook of this beverage, says, "I know not whether they are the leaves of a tree, or an herb. They are boiled in water, with the addition of some milk." At his departure from the Mogul court, the Chan offered him 200 *bachtscha* of tea, as a present for the Czar Michael Romanof; but the ambassador declined the compliment, as it would only incumber him with a commodity for which he had no use‡.

By whom, and in what country of Europe, the custom of drinking tea was first introduced, is at present a problem of difficult solution. Its original consumption, however, could not have been very considerable, as it was administered *medicinally*§, till the potent recommendation

of Bontekoes brought it into general request towards the close of the seventeenth century. As the Dutch East India company engrossed, for a length of time, the greatest share of the Chinese trade, a reference to the company's books in Amsterdam and other factories would considerably assist in ascertaining the exact period at which tea began to be imported into Europe in large quantities. But, till this can be effected, we must content ourselves with partial information. Franz Valentyn, a native of the Netherlands, who possessed extraordinary knowledge of Indian and Chinese affairs, informs us, (in his "*Oud ennieuw Oostindien*," iv. Deel ii. Stuck, p. 18.) that in 1670, the use of tea was totally unknown in his native town of Dort. About this time, he adds, *van den Brouke* and *Doctor de Leonardis* (in all probability two physicians) introduced the custom of drinking tea, but with so little success, that the new beverage was publicly ridiculed under the name of *heuwasser* (hay-water). It should seem, however, that in other towns and countries the custom must have been become prevalent much earlier; for in 1665, we find a treatise published at Strasburg, by Simon Pauli, on the "*Abuse of Tobacco and Tea*;" whence it may be justly inferred, that the consumption of these articles must have increased considerably.

From Holland tea was introduced into England by Lords Arlington and Ossory, Anno 1666, but at so high a price, that a pound of tea sold for 3*l*. (Lettiom's "*Natural History of the Tea-Tree*.") A long time, however, elapsed, before it became an article of extensive traffic, though it was subjected to a duty as early as 1695. Even so recently as at the commencement of the present century, the London East India company were not in the habit of selling more than 50,000 pounds weight annually. In 1721, according to Valentyn, ("*Oud ennieuw Oostindien*," Deel iv. St. ii. p. 18.) the quantity of tea imported from China to

stand indebted for the first accounts of the tea-shrub, and its properties. Two Arabian travellers, whose report has been handed down to us by Renaudot, in his "*Anciennes Relations de la Chine et des Indes*," Paris 1718. p. 31. and who visited China about the year 850, related, "that the inhabitants of that empire had a medicinal beverage, named *chab*, or *jab*, which was prepared by pouring boiling water on the dried leaves of a certain herb. This decoction was reckoned an efficacious remedy in a variety of maladies."

Holland,

* *Relaciones del Origen de las Reyes de Persia y de Hermuz*. Amberg, 1610. p. 19.

† *Persianische Reisebeschreibung*, p. 325.

‡ *Fitcher's Sibirische Geschichte*. Vol. ii. p. 694—697.

§ Ramusio, a writer who lived in the first half of the sixteenth century, informs us, in his "*Raccolte delle Navigazioni e Viaggi*," vol. iii. p. 15, that the Chinese drank tea as an antidote against the fever, head-ache, and indigestion. This declaration is corroborated by the testimony of the Arabs, to whom we

Holland, England, France, and Ostend, amounted to 4,100,000 lbs. Since that period the consumption of this commodity has so rapidly increased, that Europe, with the free ports of America, import annually 30,000,000 lbs.

The *Commutation Act*, which passed in 1784, may be said to have effected a perfect revolution in the tea trade of Europe. Prior to this measure, the English were, indeed, in the habit of importing a greater quantity of tea from China than any other individual nation; but the several powers of Europe collectively employed more shipping in this concern, and conjunctively brought home larger freights, of which, during the American war, not less than 12,000,000 lbs. were smuggled into England. During the years 1772 to 1784, the foreign powers of Holland, France, Denmark, Sweden, &c. employed 138 vessels, which imported from Canton 152,525,482 lbs. of tea. In the course of the same period, the English East India company sent out 107 vessels, which brought home 69,726,048 lbs. from which Ireland, and the British possessions in the West Indies, were supplied. At present, since the passing of the *Commutation Act*, Great Britain imports, in its own bottoms, from three to four times the quantity of tea, which it formerly was able to dispose of within itself, on account of the great encouragement held out to smuggling. In the same proportion as the English trade has increased, that of the other powers of Europe has declined. They not only no longer import such large quantities of tea as formerly, but frequently cannot even find purchasers at their public sales, though their prices have been considerably reduced.

Though the object of the embassy to China, under Lord MACARTNEY, was not satisfactorily accomplished, the English still reap essential benefit from their trade to that empire. The quantity of tea sold by public auction, by the East India company, from Sept. 1, 1784, to Mar. 1, 1797, amounts to 216,273,685 lbs. for which the purchasers have paid 37,647,230l. * The company's annual imports of tea, and other productions of China, amount, annually, on an average, to from 15 to 1,600,000l. according to the purchase price in Canton. These goods, on their arrival in England, on account of the expence of freight, insurance, and other incidental charges,

* This sum includes the duty, amounting to 4,832,189l.

may be valued at 30,000,000l. The articles which they export in return, consisting of woollens, tin, lead, and iron, may be computed at 1,000,000l. In addition to these articles of home production, they carry to China, from their East India possessions, cotton †, sandal wood, pepper, wax, ivory, &c. to the value of 700,000l. not including 250,000l. worth of opium, which is smuggled. The East India provinces of the British empire receive in return 330,000l. in silks, nan-kins, porcelain ware, tutenag, quicksilver, &c. Before the breaking out of the present war, the rest of Europe sent out annually to Canton, goods to the value of 200,000l. for which they imported Chinese commodities, of the value of 600,000l.

Of these articles of importation, tea forms the chief and principal commodity. The following is a correct register of the ships employed in this trade, from 1776 to 1795, with the returns of their freightage.

ENGLAND.			
	No. of ships.		lbs.
1776	—	5	— 3,402,415
1777	—	8	— 5,673,434
1778	—	9	— 6,392,788
1779	—	7	— 4,372,021
1780	—	—	—
1781†	—	17	— 11,592,819
1782	—	9	— 6,857,731
1783	—	6	— 4,138,295
1784	—	13	— 9,916,716
1785	—	14	— 10,583,628
1786	—	18	— 13,480,691
1787	—	27	— 20,610,919
1788	—	29	— 22,096,703
1789	—	27	— 20,141,745
1790	—	21	— 17,991,032
1791	—	25	— 22,369,620
1792	—	11	— 13,185,467
1793	—	16	— 16,005,414
1794	—	18	— 20,728,705
1795	—	21	— 23,733,810

The other powers of Europe, including the states of North America, which have carried on a regular trade with Canton since the year 1785, have, during the above period, imported 229,742,540 lbs. of tea in the following proportions:

1776.	Sweden	—	2	—	2,562,500
	Denmark	—	2	—	2,833,700
	Holland	—	5	—	4,923,700
	France	—	3	—	2,521,600
					12,841,500

† Bombay sends annually to China 275,000 cwt. of cotton, exclusive of other commodities. See MOORE'S "Narrative of an Expedition against the Sultan of Mysore," page 381.

‡ The extraordinary increase of this year's imports,

A View of the Tea Trade of Europe.

		No. of Ships.	lbs.			No. of Ships.	lbs.
1777.	Sweden	— 2	— 3,049,100	1786.	Sweden	— 4	— 6,212,400
	Denmark	— 2	— 2,487,300		Denmark	— 3	— 4,578,100
	Holland	— 4	— 4,856,500		Holland	— 4	— 4,458,800
	France	— 5	— 5,719,100		France	— 1	— 466,600
			16,112,000		N. America	— 1	— 695,000
							16,410,900
1778.	Sweden	— 2	— 2,851,200	1787.	Sweden	— 1	— 1,747,700
	Denmark	— 2	— 2,098,300		Denmark	— 2	— 2,092,000
	Holland	— 4	— 4,695,700		Holland	— 5	— 5,943,200
	France	— 7	— 3,675,500		France	— 1	— 382,260
			13,302,300		N. America	— 5	— 1,181,860
							11,347,020
1779.	Sweden	— 2	— 3,258,000	1788.	Sweden	— 2	— 2,890,900
	Denmark	— 1	— 1,388,400		Denmark	— 2	— 2,664,000
	Holland	— 4	— 4,553,100		Holland	— 5	— 5,943,200
	France	— 4	— 2,102,800		France	— 3	— 1,728,900
			11,302,300		N. America	— 2	— 750,900
1780.	Sweden	— 2	— 2,626,400		Prussia	— 1	— 499,300
	Denmark	— 3	— 3,983,610				14,328,900
	Holland	— 4	— 4,687,800	1789.	Sweden	— 2	— 2,589,000
	France	— —	—		Denmark	— 2	— 2,496,800
	Austria	— 1	— 1,375,900		Holland	— 4	— 4,179,600
			12,673,700		France	— 1	— 294,300
1781.	Sweden	— 3	— 4,108,900		N. America	— 4	— 1,188,800
	Denmark	— 2	— 2,341,400		Spain	— 2	— 318,400
	Holland	— 4	— 4,957,600				11,064,700
	France	— —	—	1790.	Sweden	— —	—
	Austria	— 1	— 317,700		Denmark	— 1	— 1,773,000
			11,725,600		Holland	— 5	— 5,106,900
1782.	Sweden	— 2	— 3,267,300		France	— 1	— 294,300
	Denmark	— 3	— 4,118,500		N. America	— 14	— 3,093,200
	Holland	— —	—				10,267,400
	France	— —	—	1791.	Sweden	— —	—
			7,385,800		Denmark	— 1	— 520,700
1783.	Sweden	— 3	— 4,265,600		Holland	— 3	— 1,328,500
	Denmark	— 4	— 5,477,200		France	— 2	— 442,100
	Holland	— —	—		Prussia	— 3	— 743,100
	France	— —	—		Genoa	— 1	— 260
	Tuscany	— 1	— 933,300				3,034,660
	Portugal	— 8	— 3,954,110	1792.	Sweden	— 1	— 1,591,330
			14,630,200		Denmark	— —	—
1784.	Sweden	— 3	— 4,878,900		Holland	— 2	— 2,051,330
	Denmark	— 3	— 3,204,000		France	— 4	— 784,000
	Holland	— —	—		N. America	— 3	— 1,863,200
	France	— 8	— 4,231,200		Prussia	— 1	— 5,070
	Austria	— 5	— 3,428,400				6,294,930
	Prussia	— 2	— 3,329,800	1793.	Sweden	— 1	— 1,559,730
			19,072,300		Denmark	— 1	— 825,670
1785.	Sweden	— —	—		Holland	— 3	— 2,938,530
	Denmark	— 4	— 3,158,000		France	— 2	— 1,540,670
	Holland	— 4	— 5,334,000		Tuscany	— 1	— 393,870
	France	— 4	— 4,960,000		N. America	— 6	— 1,538,400
	Portugal	— 4	— 3,199,000		Spain	— 3	— 400
	N. America	— 2	— 880,100		Genoa	— 2	— 578,930
			17,531,100				9,403,200
imports, is to be attributed to no English ves-							1796.
sels having traded to Canton the preceding							
year, on account of the America and Indian							
war.							

		No. of Ships.	lbs.
1794.	Sweden	— 1 —	756,130
	Denmark	— — —	—
	Holland	— 2 —	2,417,200
	France	— — —	—
	N. America	7 —	1,974,130
	Genoa	— 2 —	289,470
			5,436,930
1795.	Sweden	— — —	—
	Denmark	— 1 —	24,670
	Holland	— 4 —	4,096,800
	France	— — —	—
	N. America	7 —	1,438,270
	Genoa	— 1 —	17,460
			5,577,200

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WILL endeavour, with your permission, to answer the questions which M. N. (p. 327 of your Magazine) has put to the society of Friends, on the subject of its opinions with regard to the Trinity: and if any person, who is, like myself, a member of the society, shall see any thing objectionable in my account, he will do well to communicate his remarks to the public through your miscellany.

The society consists, in general, of persons more disposed to believe than to inquire, and more studious of following the example of Christ than of penetrating the mysteries of his nature. I have heard several of my brethren, when the doctrine of Three Persons has been proposed to them, treat it as a great absurdity; but without being able to substitute in its room any clear and definite opinions of their own. They believe Christ to be, as he is declared in scripture, the Son of God: but whether adopted, created before the worlds, eternally generated, or co-eternal, they are not anxious to determine. The miracles which he wrought are sufficient to prove his divine commission, and to give full authority to the precepts and promises of the gospel. This inattention to a subject which other christians consider in so important a light, appears to be very prevalent in the society, and to arise from a persuasion that discussions so abstruse and interminable are little calculated to promote the cause of genuine piety and virtue. A public creed, such as may satisfy the systematic theologian, the society does not appear to possess: nor have I ever heard of its censuring any of its members on account of opinions which the perusal of the MONTHLY MAG. No. XXXIV.

scriptures might lead them to form on this abstruse subject.

A similar disposition, if we may credit the more moderate ecclesiastical writers, seems to have prevailed amongst the primitive believers, before the spirit of metaphysical inquiry was unhappily introduced by the philosophising converts of Greece and Syria. The writers of the New Testament, whatever were their sentiments, used considerable latitude of expression. Perhaps they were less solicitous to deliver a metaphysical system of theology, than to enforce the observance of moral duties, by inculcating the belief of a future retribution: perhaps they were far from imagining the nature of their Master's being could ever become the subject of eager and rancorous contention among his disciples. However this may have been, it does not appear easy to reconcile their writings with the orthodox or socinian creed, without a liberal use of the scholastic subtlety of the athanasians, or the dexterous pruning-knife of Dr. PRIESTLEY.

Some of our members, who have thought on the subject, seem to apprehend the names of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, as designative of the same Divine Being under different relations to man; as the Creator, as the Redeemer, and as the Comforter and Instructor of the human race. Your correspondent will perceive this to be sabellianism. I cannot, however, assure him of its being the universal sentiment of the society; nor will I undertake to pronounce it less objectionable than the simple creed of Socinus.

Permit me to remark, that I. N. (p. 252) appears to have quoted an early edition of Hume's "*Essays*." That philosopher is known to have frequently altered and corrected his writings. In the present case, he seems to have received more accurate information; for, in my edition, (8v. 1793) the passage quoted by I. N. is considerably changed. Yours, &c.

6th Month, 2d.

W. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN turning over your Magazine, I observed some essays on Spanish Poetry. As the ingenious author seems to have begun with the poets whose pieces are contained in the "*Parnasso Espanol*," I mean to give you some account of the more ancient Spanish poets, derived from a publication very scarce in this country, the "*Coleccion de Poesias Castellanas, anteriores*

E

anteriores al siglo XV." by Sanchez, librarian to the king; of which I have three volumes, published at Madrid in the years 1779, 80, 82. To the first volume is prefixed a letter, from the Marquis of Santillana to the Constable of Portugal, written in the middle of the fifteenth century. The Marquis, himself an eminent warrior and poet, presents in that epistle curious details concerning the state of Spanish poetry prior to his time: and the numerous learned notes of the Editor furnish almost a complete history of that literary department. I mean to send you a free translation, somewhat abridged, of the Marquis's letter; and afterwards to make loose extracts from the notes by Sanchez, if I find the subject pleases your readers.

But in the first place permit me to give as it were a bill of fare, in an extract from the preface to a recent publication of Scottish poetry.

"In Spain, a country vying with Italy in every branch of literature, there is no poetry extant more ancient than the Life of Rodrigo de Bevar, more known by the epithet of the Cid, written in about 3800 long lines, by an unknown author, near sixty years after the death of that hero, or in the year 1160; and first published by Sanchez in the year 1779. The next poet is Gonzalo de Berceo about 1220, who wrote lives of saints, and other pious works, in stanzas of four alexandrine lines, to the same rime; a mode of poetry generally prevalent in Spain till the year 1400. Then follows the long poem of Alexander the Great, partly translated from Gualter, by Juan Lorenzo of Altorga about the year 1250, in the same disagreeable stanza. In the same century King Alfonso the Wise wrote poems, not to mention his books of philosophy, and code of laws, in prose; and in Portugal under King Dionis, himself the earliest Portuguese poet, lived Vasco Lobeira, the author of the famous romance of *Amadis de Gaula*. The prose chronicles of Spain, in Spanish, also began in this century. The fourteenth century produced in Spain Juan Ruiz, the arch-priest of Hita, a pious rimer; the Jew Don Santo, a moral one; Don Juan Manuel, the biographer in verse of the Conde Lucanor; and him of the Conde Fernan Gonzalez; Pero Gomez; the historian of Alfonso XI. in verse; Pero Lopez de Ayala, who wrote his satire on courts in England in prison; and toward the end of this, or beginning of next century, Mosen Jordi, and Mosen Febrer. The fifteenth century has ex-

cellent Spanish poets, Villafandino, Juan de Mena, Jorge Manrique, Ausias March who wrote in the Valencian dialect, the famous Marquis of Santillana, Diego de St. Pedro who wrote the *Carcel de Amor*; and Juan Alonso de Baema, who compiled the Lyric poems of his predecessors under the usual title of *Cancionero*, MS. in the Escorial. To this century also most of the short Spanish romances belong; and particularly those in the history of the civil wars of Granada*"

That I may not occupy too much space in your miscellany, the remainder of this first letter shall be confined to a brief account of the celebrated Marquis of Santillana, to whom we are indebted for the first sketch of a history of Spanish poetry.

Don Inigo Lopez of Mendoza, afterwards Lord of Hita and Buytrago, first Marquis of Santillana, and Count of Real de Manzanares, was the son of Don Diego Hurtado de Mendoza, admiral of Castille, by his second wife Donna Leonora de la Vega. He was born at Carrion de los Condes, a villa that came with his mother, on Monday the 19th of August 1398.

From his seventh to his sixteenth year he was educated in the principles of religion, in letters, and military exercises. He is said to have studied the Latin tongue, rhetoric, erudition, and philosophy.

In 1414, when he was aged sixteen, we find him at Zaragoza as one of the principal barons of Castille, at the coronation of the king Don Fernando. At eighteen years of age the king granted him, according to his request, permission to manage his own estates, his father being dead long before. At the same age he married Donna Catalina de Figueroa; but by other accounts the marriage did not take place till two years after, or in 1418.

In 1420, and 1427, we find him engaged in settling some disputes that had arisen in the royal family. In 1429, he was sent with 300 lances, or men at arms, (a force, with their usual followers, amounting to about 1800 men,) against the troops of Arragon and Navarre, and distinguished himself in the military career. Having defended himself with a few troops against a great number, the king, to reward his valour, gave him the town of Yunquera, with 500 vassals.

* Preface to Barbour, London 1790, vol. i. p. xiv. xv.

In 1430 he had a further present of twelve farms, which he shared among his sons. About the same time he refounded the monastery of Sopetrán.

He appears as a warrior against the Moors in 1431. In the same year, the king having imprisoned some of his relations, Don Inigo fortified his castle of Hita, till the king sent to do away his suspicions.

In 1433 he was one of the maintainers of a famous tourney at Madrid. A dispute concerning the inheritance of the Duchess of Arjona involved him in a feud with Don Diego Manrique; which was appeased by the royal interference. In 1437 he was one of the commissioners appointed to swear, and confirm, the solemn league between the king of Castille, and Don Alonzo king of Aragon.

Next year, being *capitan mayor* of the frontier of Jaen, on the 20th of April he took from the Moors the town of Huélma, after four days of uninterrupted conflict, in which two of his sons, Pero Laso and Inigo Lopez, greatly distinguished themselves.

In 1440 he was one of the ambassadors to conduct the princess Donna Blanca, daughter of the king of Navarre, about to be wedded to the prince of Castille Don Henry. Next year Don Inigo, our poet, was again involved in civil contests. He distinguished himself, in 1442, by assisting Prince Henry in effecting the liberation of the king his father, held in captivity by the Navarrese monarch. Three years after he lent such eminent service at the battle of Olmedo, in which the king of Castille conquered his antagonist of Navarre, that his sovereign created him Marquis of Santillana, and Count of Real de Manzanares, being the first marquis ever created in Castille.

Several of his military exploits, donations to monasteries, &c. we shall pass over. In 1452 he joined in a vigorous opposition to the constable Don Alvaro de Lemo.

The celebrated poet Juan de Mena, dying in 1456, the marquis, his friend, erected a sumptuous monument over his remains in the parochial church of Tordelaguna. Juan de Mena had, in praise of the Marquis, composed his poem of the *Coronacion*, which consists of fifty stanzas, in ten lines of eight syllables. The muses, and cardinal virtues, are introduced crowning the Marquis.

Next year he excused himself, on account of his age, from joining personally in the war against the Moors at Granada. And observing the disorders of the king-

dom, occasioned by the monarch's mal-administration, he joined the archbishop of Toledo in remonstrances. The king promised that the *Cortes* should meet, to arrange proper remedies.

The Marquis died at his city of Guadalajara in 1458. He was handsome and well-proportioned, and alike eminent in prudence and war.

His works are:

Los Proverbios, or Proverbs, printed at Seville 1494. They were composed at the request of the king John II. for the instruction of his son Henry prince of Castille. They are in short stanzas, in lines of nine down to four syllables. The first line is—

“Fijo mio mucho amado.”

They were reprinted, 1515, 1525, 1532, 1552, 1558, 1594.

Letter to the Constable of Portugal, on Spanish poetry; about to be translated.

Several small poems, and songs; of which a list may be seen in Sanchez.

Several sonnets.

Poems on the canonization of saints.

Doctrinal de Privados, fifty-three octave stanzas, on the tragical death of the Master of St. Jago, beheaded in 1453.

Bias contra Fortuna, a Dialogue between Bias and Fortune.

Six exquisite Serranillas.

Proverbs in alphabetical order, to the number of 625; the earliest collection of modern proverbs.

If this prove acceptable, I shall in my next proceed to the translation of his letter on the progress of Spanish poetry. N. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THAT India rubber is an electric, I discovered some years since, in a way similar to that mentioned by your correspondents *HOWLDY and †GRIFFITHS.

Being engaged in writing, where I had occasion for pencil lines, I made use of India rubber to take them out; and, in order that the writing might be perfectly dry, I held the paper to the fire, then laid it on another piece on the table, and discharged the lines, by several strokes of the rubber, when the two pieces were so strongly connected by the attractive power of the electric fluid, as to require some force to separate them. I repeated the experiment several times, with the same success, but found, that if the paper were not previously warmed, the rubber had no effect.

I shall mention, as a phenomenon, not often observed, that in the hard frost, the beginning of Jan. 1797, as my child's hair was combing, it became so strongly electrified, as to fly off like that of a person standing on an insulated stool, and to approach my hand when applied to it.

I. S.

* Vol. iv. p. 368. † Page 22, last number.

WALPOLIANA;

*Or Bons-Mots, Apophthegms, Observations on Life and Literature, with
Extracts from Original Letters*

OF THE LATE HORACE WALPOLE, EARL OF ORFORD.

NUMBER V.

LXXIV. ANECDOTES OF THE STREETS.

THERE is a French book called *Anecdotes des Rues de Paris*. I had begun a similar work, "Anecdotes of the Streets of London." I intended, in imitation of the French original, to have pointed out the streets and houses where any remarkable incident had happened. But I found the labour would be too great, in collecting materials from various resources: and I abandoned the design, after having written about ten or twelve pages.

LXXV. BONS-MOTS.

I have made a collection of the witty sayings of Charles II. I have also a collection of bons-mots, by people who only said one witty thing in the whole course of their lives.

Charles II. hearing a high character of a preacher in the country, attended one of his sermons. Expressing his dissatisfaction, one of the courtiers replied that the preacher was applauded to the skies by his congregation. "Aye," observed the king: "I suppose his nonsense suits their nonsense."

LXXVI. SIR ROBERT WALPOLE.

George the First did not understand English. George the Second spoke the language pretty well, but with a broad German accent. My father "brushed up his old latin," to use a phrase of queen Elizabeth, in order to converse with the first Hanoverian sovereign: and ruled both kings in spite of even their mistresses.

LXXVII. GEORGE I.

I can tell you, from unquestionable authority, a remarkable fact generally suspected, but not accurately known. The count Koningsmark, who assassinated Mr. Thynne in Pall-mall, afterwards became an admirer of the wife of the Electoral Prince of Hanover, who was to succeed to the English throne by the style of George I. The prince was often absent in the army, and Koningsmark was suspected to have occupied his place. The elector being enraged at the real or supposed insult, ordered Koningsmark to be strangled. When George II. made his first journey to Hanover, he ordered

some repairs in the palace, and the body was found under the floor of the prince's dressing room.

It is supposed the first cause of suspicion arose from Koningsmark's hat being found in the apartment of the prince's. Dr. Hoadley, in his "Suspicious Husband," introduces a similar incident while the lady remains immaculate. This pleased George the Second, who was convinced of his mother's innocence. It is whimsical that this prince often expressed his anger by throwing down his hat, and kicking it about the room.

George I. was however separated from his wife; and there was no queen in his reign. He had two mistresses. One was Miss Schulenberg, afterwards created Duchess of Kendal, a tall thin gawky. The other was the Countess of Platen, who was created Countess of Darlington; and who for size might have been compared to an elephant and castle. This couple of rabbits occasioned much jocularity on their first importation.

LXXVIII. UNIVERSITIES.

King William asked Mr. Locke how long he thought the revolution-principles might last in England. The philosopher answered, "Till this generation shall have passed away; and our universities shall have had time to breed a new one." Many things I disapprove in our universities, where the country gentlemen are educated in toryism by tory clergy.

LXXIX. HISTORY.

Smollett's history of England was written in two years, and is very defective.

Thinking to amuse my father once, after his retirement from the ministry, I offered to read a book of history. "Any thing but history, said he, for history must be false."

LXXX. STYLE.

With regard to style I think Addison far inferior to Dryden—and Swift is much more correct.

Every newspaper is now written in a good style. When I am consulted about style, I often say, "Go to the chandler's shop for a style."

Our common conversation is now in a good

good style. When this is the case, by the natural progress of knowledge, writers are apt to think they must distinguish themselves by an uncommon style—hence elaborate stiffness, and quaint brilliance. Had the authors of the silver age of Rome written just as they conversed, their works would have vied with those of the golden age. What a prodigious labour an author often takes to destroy his own reputation! As in old prints with curious flowered borders, uncommon industry is exerted—only to ruin the effect.

LXXXI. FAME.

Much of reputation depends on the period in which it arises. The Italians proverbially observe that one *half* of fame depends on that cause. In dark periods, when talents appear, they shine like the sun through a small hole in the window-shutter. The strong beam dazzles amid the surrounding gloom. Open the shutters, and the general diffusion of light attracts no notice.

LXXXII. TRIFLES.

Literature has many revolutions. If an author could arise from the dead, after a hundred years, what would be his surprise at the adventures of his own works! I often say, "perhaps my books may be published in Paternoster-Row."

The name of *Horatio* I dislike. It is theatrical; and not English. I have, ever since I was a youth, written and subscribed *Horace*, an English name for an Englishman. In all my books, (and perhaps you will think of the *numerosus Horatius*;) I so spell my name.

I always retain the *To* on my letters, and I think the omission an impropriety. The mere name is too naked, while the old addresses were too prolix. We do not now address an Earl as "Right Honourable:" the bare title is thought more than "right" honourable.

LXXXIII. BISHOP HOADLEY.

Bishop Hoadley was a true whig. He once preached a sermon on the anniversary of the Restoration, and printed it with this witty title, "The Restoration no blessing without the Revolution." He used to express great contempt for the universities; and observed, as an instance of their great progress in learning, that the one had published Shakespear, and the other Hudibras.*

LXXXIV. SECRET SERVICES.

I observe that Sir John Sinclair, in his book on the revenue, builds much on

Bolingbroke's assertions, which as proofs amount to nothing.

Some have confidently asserted that Sir Robert Walpole's large secret service money went to newspapers, while in fact it was necessary in order to fix this family on the throne. Lord Orrery, secretary to the pretender, had a pension from Sir Robert Walpole of two thousand pounds a year. The lord, his successor, who wrote the life of Swift, took Lord Orford aside in the House of Peers, and told him he had made strange discoveries in his father's papers. "Aye, said Lord Orford, but the less you speak of that, the better. You are an honest man, and that is enough."

LXXXV. FACTION CONFUTED BY FACTS.

It was not lord Bath, but lord Egmont, who wrote the famous pamphlet, "Faction confuted by Facts."

LXXXVI. PRINCESS DOWAGER OF WALES.

The king had quarrelled with Bute before he came to the throne: it was his mother, the princess dowager, who forced her son to employ that nobleman. I am as much convinced of an amorous connection between B. and the P. D. as if I had seen them together.

The P. D. was a woman of strong mind. When she was very ill, she would order her carriage, and drive about the streets, to shew that she was alive. The K. and Q. used to go and see her every evening at eight o'clock; but when she got worse they went at seven, pretending they mistook the hour. The night before her death they were with her from seven to nine. She kept up the conversation as usual, went to bed, and was found dead in the morning. She died of the evil, which quite consumed her.

LXXXVII. MISCELLANEOUS ANTIQUITIES.

Here is a list of curious articles, which I intended for other Numbers of my Miscellaneous Antiquities, if that publication had been encouraged.

1. Original Remonstrance from General Monk to King Charles II. concerning the plan of government he was to follow, 1660.

2. Co. Letter from Mr. William Neve to Sir Thomas Holland, touching the death and funeral of James I.

3. Co. Singular Letter from Sir John Stanhope, 17 April, 1597: a specimen of the Court bribery of the times.

4. Co. Letter from the Duchess of Cleveland to King Charles II. from the original in Lord Berkshire's hands, Paris 1678.

5. Co

* Hanmer's and Dr. Grey's.

5. Co. Nine Letters from the celebrated Earl of Rochester to his Countess.
6. Description of a curious MS. temp. H. VI. with a French poem addressed by the Earl of Shrewbury to that king's queen.
7. (Printed Tract) A relation of Lord Nottingham's Embassy to Spain 1604, by Robert Trefwell, Somerset Herald, 1605. 4to.
8. Co. The Bee, a poem by the Earl of Essex, 1598.
9. A letter of news from T. Cromwell, 1634.
10. Co. A singular letter from a rich heiress upon her marriage.
11. (Printed Tract) A masque, in which Prince Charles acted, 1636.
12. Extracts concerning the Wardrobe of Edward II.
13. Co. of a long and curious letter of Father Petre, Confessor of James II. to Father La Chaise, Confessor of Lewis XIV. on the state of affairs in England, dated 1st March, 1687.
14. Original Letter of Oliver Cromwell to his Wife, after the battle of Dunbar 1650.
15. Co. Letter from Sir Edward Herbert father of Lord Herbert of Cherbury.
16. Co. Singular Letter from Sir Symonds d'Ewes 1625.
17. Relation of the Duke of Buckingham's

Entertainment in France 1671, and some notes, &c. by Lord Clarendon.—A most remarkable account of the murder of Lady Leicester by her Lord.

18. Co. Letters from Queen Mary to Lady Russell, Widow of Lord Russell, from the Originals in the possession of the Duke of Bedford.

19. Original Letter from Queen Katherine Par, the year she died, 1548, to the Lord High Admiral Seymour, her husband.

20. Letter from Lady Hastings to Cardinal Pole.

21. Original Letter from Lady Huntingdon to Cardinal Pole.

22. Another Original Letter to Cardinal Pole.

23. The Original Expence Book of the Marquis of Buckingham, the most magnificent peer of his time, 1622 and seq. as kept by his Treasurer. (From this large volume only extracts should be made.)

LXXXVIII. LIFE OF MRS. BELLAMY.

I have been reading a book called Mrs. Bellamy's Apology for her Life. To my certain knowledge one half of it is false; and I therefore believe the whole is in the like predicament.

[To be continued regularly.]

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES, LETTERS, &c.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE JEWISH SOCRATES.

THE national character of the Jewish people has proved soaverse to letters, that some will not easily believe that they can boast of no concise catalogue of illustrious men. Obsolete superstitions, hereditary customs, and political oppressions, have isolated this people; but the human intellect was never crushed out of this diffusion of men. In every age they may point to some of their brothers, whom, perhaps, they are incapable of esteeming, but whom posterity remembers. Whenever a nation suffers, it thinks; and the Jews have, therefore, had bold thinkers, but often situation has made these bold thinkers timid men. In this more polished age, they have not been without some, whose minds have caught the enthusiasm of fame, and who have breathed a portion of that ethereal spirit, which is touched by the glory of philosophy and of letters, and consoles feeble humanity, amidst its human afflictions.

Of the modern literary Jews, many have been opulent, and their productions, elegant and refined, want the energy of originality. Urbane, timid, and desiring nothing but public esteem, they have rested satisfied in embellishing the gay pre-

cincts of the more agreeable literature. Yet they have had (and still have in Berlin*), students, whose science now enlightens

* Such are the celebrated MARK ELEAZAR BLOCH, whose splendid works on fishes, and on aquatic animals, has diffused his reputation, which has injured his fortune. His medical works are not less highly esteemed.

SOLOMON MAINION, a great metaphysician, whom some have considered equally profound, and philosophical, with the philosopher whose life we record, but not his rival in elegance of diction. A warm advocate for Kant.

MARK HERZ, a great natural philosopher, who found a patron in the Prince of Waldeck, and whose experiments in natural philosophy attract 400 auditors, of the first rank and genius in Berlin.

LEON GOMPERTZ, who does not compose works of philosophy as Mendelssohn and MAIMON, nor of natural history and physics, as HERZ and BLOCH; but on literary topics and the drama. All these Jews have found themselves in parallel situations, and emerged from their tribes under the same difficulties.

It is a tribute due to the Baroness of RECKE, the eldest sister of the reigning Duchess of Courland, to acknowledge her as the patroness of all literary men; and to have abolished that melancholy prejudice which even in this age has formed odious distinctions.

lightens Europe. But a sublime genius; an Israelite, who feels no degradation when associated with a Locke and a Leibnitz, was hardly expected to arise; although a Spinoza had already opened the vast career of philosophy.

Such a Jew has appeared, amidst peculiar and controuling accidents of fortune. In his youth perplexed by the voluminous ignorance of judaical learning; in his middle age oppressed by comfortless indigence and excruciating malady; and in his mature life unpatronised, but by public applause; persevering in the unphilosophical avocations of a petty commerce. By the force of his reasoning, Germany calls him the Jewish Socrates; and by the amenity of his diction, the Jewish Plato. Moses Mendelssohn is the name of this illustrious Israelite.

MOSES MENDELSSOHN was born at Dessau, in the province of Anhalt, in the year 1729. In this town his father was a Jewish schoolmaster, and though this avocation would seem not unfavourable to a literary youth, the reader must be told, that a Jewish schoolmaster, is necessarily the most illiterate of men. The Jewish schools, formed merely for their own youth, exhibit to the philosopher no incurious spectacle. He beholds, in this age, the antipodes of the human understanding; youths, with the assiduity of students, exerting themselves in systematical barbarism. The summit of Hebrew studies closes with an introduction to that vast collection of puerile legends, and still more puerile superstitions, the Talmud. The student consumes the season of youth in growing pale over this immense repository of human follies. With a pious abhorrence, he would reject every science, did he know to distinguish them by their names.

The boy, Mendelssohn, with a great appetency for instruction, had a vigorous digestion of genius, and was, at first, not undelighted by feeding even on the garbage of curiosity. Ardent and constant in his reading, he soon selected from the mass of rabbinical dreamers, the superior works of the celebrated Maimonides; but such was his untired application, and

distinctions, unfavourable to the Jewish nation. The Baroness receives, with equal politeness and affection, the wife of Dr. Herz and the widow and daughter of Moses Mendelssohn; with the German princesses, whose imperial pride she sometimes castigates by the presence of these Jewesses; and whose titles to her regard, she considers more honourable than those of the husbands of German princesses.

such the agitation of a very delicate mind, that the fervour struck on the irritability of his frame. At the early age of ten years, he was attacked by a nervous disorder of a very peculiar nature, and all his future life may be termed a protraction of sensibility.

Extreme poverty seemed to be his destiny. So miserable was the penury of his father, that he could no further maintain him; and Mendelssohn travelled on foot to Berlin, to find labour, or bread. He lived there several years, indigent, unknown, and often destitute of the first necessities of existence. The houseless wanderer was invited by a rabbin, to transcribe his MSS. and this man initiated him into the mysteries of the theology, the jurisprudence, and scholastic philosophy of the Jews. Labouring in these mines of lead, it would not then have struck a sagacious observer, that the humble copier of the reveries of a talmudist, was one day to open a quarry of platonic marble; and to erect a graceful column of genius, which was to endure with a future age. A Hebrew writer, in his barbarous learning, was to become one of the purest models of composition to a literary nation.

The afflictions of poverty, and the favours of study, were, at length, alleviated, and animated, by the consolations of literary friendship. The first companion of his misfortunes and his studies, was another Jew, of the name of Israel Moses. This Polander had been the master of a little Jewish school; and the freedom of his inquiries, and his love of philosophy, had received the honours of persecution, from the bigots of his town. Calumniated without remorse, this sensitive student was expelled from the communion of the orthodox; and his heart having more sensibility than fortitude, wasted without energy, in the mental disease of melancholy. He protracted a sorrowing existence; he perished by the gradual torture of despondence; and closed his existence by a premature death!

We may justly suspect, whether this Israel Moses was not one of the sublimest philosophers. He conversed and composed in no other language than the Hebrew; and with this feeble instrument of human reason, Mendelssohn declared, that he had become so acute a mathematician, that he discovered, without other aid, the most important demonstrations; not only endowed with a genius for science, he was an able naturalist, sensible to the charms of the fine arts, and with a mind, which,

at times, was a volcano of poetry. He voluntarily undertook the literary education of Mendelssohn; he taught him Euclid, by his own Hebrew version; and threw into the soul of Mendelssohn, the first electrical spark of genius. Two young rabbins sat in the corners of retired streets, the one with a "*Hebrew Euclid*," instructing the other; and the scholar was one day to be classed among the great preceptors of the human understanding! This singular spectacle may instruct the youthful and indigent philosophers of Europe, that the cold touch of poverty can never paralyse the sublime industry of resolute genius.

But Mendelssohn enjoyed not the pleasures of friendship, without paying, at length, its heavy price, in the affliction he suffered at the death of his friend. Dr. Kisch, a Jewish physician, supplied the loss, and afforded him essential assistance. By his advice, our author applied to the Latin language; he was so indigent, that he could not purchase a Lexicon. By the benevolence of this physician, he not only obtained the utensils of study, but, with rare kindness, Dr. Kisch devoted, during the space of six months, some hours of every day to the instruction of a student, whose capability of intellect, he had the discernment to perceive, and the affection to aid. Mendelssohn was soon enabled to read Locke in a Latin version, but with such pain, that, compelled to seek for every single word, hours were wasted on pages; he had to collect words, and then to arrange periods, and, at the same time, to unite in his mind the metaphysical ideas. He (as Mirabeau expresses himself), did not so much *translate as guess*, by the force of meditation.

This prodigious exercise of his intellectual powers, in retarding his progress, invigorated his habit. By running against the hill, the racer at length courses with facility. What we expect to do greatly, we must at first learn to do difficultly.

In 1743, Mendelssohn formed an acquaintance with Dr. Solomon Gumpertz; another literary Jew, who, to his professional studies, added those of the mathematics, and was well acquainted with modern languages. He introduced Mendelssohn to a literary circle, and this intercourse enlarged his mind. Our philosopher now applied himself to the living languages, and chiefly to the English, that he might read his favourite, Locke, in his own idiom. It was the opinion of Mendelssohn, that the knowledge of va-

rious languages is of great utility, and, in the plan of education he sketched for his own people, he insists at large on their necessity. He considered, that to deprive a student of a knowledge of many languages, was to mutilate the human mind. Yet, on the other side, it may be opposed, that the Grecians found no want of more than one language, and the Romans could employ at the most but two.

The literary friends of Mendelssohn were soon numerous. The Abbé Denina, in his "*Prusse Littéraire*," tells us, that it was the celebrated Lessing who encouraged and aided Mendelssohn in his Latin studies. The scholar amply repaid the efforts of his master; for he soon became his rival, his associate, and the defender of his fame, even, as we shall shew, at the cost of life!

In 1751 Denina dates his earliest productions. He first published some philosophical dialogues; a translation of "*Rousseau's Essay on the Inequality of Men*;" and a little dissertation "*On the Sensation of the Beautiful*." Denina, in his *Dry Catalogue of Dry Authors*, further informs us, "that Lessing assisted him in all his productions; at least Mendelssohn composed with him the "*Philosophical Dialogues*." The awkward malice of this insinuation is sufficiently palpable; and the low efforts, in other parts, to sneer at a philosopher, whom he calls "the poor clerk of a Jewish manufacturer," hardly merits recrimination. If Mendelssohn was enlightened by Lessing, we may justly suppose that Lessing received some illumination from Mendelssohn. If Lessing was the author of any considerable portion of Mendelssohn's works, he might have been silent; but Mendelssohn had spoken. The silence of this virtuous philosopher controverts the affirmation of the catalogue writer.

Of these dialogues the Count de Mirabeau tells us, that they were published in 1755, and were the first fruits of his connection with Lessing. That they were the compositions of our author, appears by this circumstance, that they bear the marks of his defects at this period of his literary life: defects derived from his poverty, his Jewish education, and his numerous impediments in literature. Such are the local and moral influences fatal to genius; for, as a writer has observed, "many of the conspicuous blemishes of some of our great compositions, may reasonably be attributed to the domestic infelicities of their authors. The desultory life of Camoens probably occasioned the

the irregularity of his epic; Milton's distracted family, those numerous passages which escaped erasure; and Shensone his deficiency in excellence, through the languor and inactivity of his day.

In this work, the intellectual powers of Mendelssohn followed the traces of Baumgarten and Wolff; for his genius was not yet emancipated from the bonds of authority. It was a great deal to have familiarised his mind to their systems; but still he wanted a great deal to form systems of his own. It was the style, however, that indicated a new model was arising. The German language was then in a neglected and unpolished state; and the lucidity, the precision, and the elegance of the style of the Hebrew philosopher, were exhibited to great advantage. Mirabeau observes, that Mendelssohn was a profound thinker, sagacious and methodical, yet had not a very extensive compass of mind. It is certainly true, that Mendelssohn eminently possessed a depth of thinking; and this may be often incompatible with a vast superficies of mind.

Mendelssohn now associated himself with Lessing, Abbt, Ramler, and Nicolai, in a literary journal, composed in the form of letters on German literature. No review ever yet attained the celebrity of this one, composed by Mendelssohn and his associates. It forms an epocha in German literature. Less could not be expected from the philosophical Mendelssohn, the critical Lessing, the poetical Ramler, the energetic Abbt, and the ingenious Nicolai *.

* LESSING, who reflects so much honour on German Belles Lettres, was for a long time a mere compiler and translator for booksellers. At length he gave freedom to his enthralled genius. He has published many delightful pieces of literature and fables; but the work which gives celebrity to his name, is, "The Laocoon," or, "Observations on the Limits of Poetry and Painting." He afterwards published his "Dramaturgie," which Mr. Pye, in his "Commentary on Aristotle," has largely quoted, and largely praised. His dramatic pieces were highly esteemed in Germany; he is the author of "Emilia Galotti, Nathan the Wise," &c. He had all the infirmities of genius; the inconveniences attending strong passions; fond of play, ever restless, ever desirous of variation of place; it is said he was never three years in one employment. He was a private tutor, a public professor, librarian to the Duke of Brunswick, manager of a theatre, compiler, translator; at length a man of genius! He was an enemy to religious superstitions; and

In 1764, Mendelssohn obtained the prize of the Berlin academy, for his "Essay on the Evidence of the Metaphysical Science."

It was in 1767 that he published his immortal "Phædon, a Dialogue on the Immortality of the Soul," in the manner of that of Plato's; but in which the arguments his Socrates delivers, are those of modern philosophy; where reason triumphs over the fancies of Plato. It is considered as the most curious disquisition, on a topic so abstract and sublime. It diffused the celebrity of the Hebrew philosopher throughout literary Europe. Among the various versions of this model of logical dialogue, may be distinguished that of M. Junker, in French, published in 1773; and an English one by C. Cullen, in 1789.

After this eminent labour, our philosopher was satisfied to be useful, and not celebrated. Amidst the daily occupations of commerce, he still stole to his studies; and, like our Milton, this great man condescended to compose elementary books for the use of the youths of his neglected nation. To give elevation to the degraded character of his people, was his cherished passion. Mr. Dohm informs us, that one of his publications, "Ritual of the Jews," was formed by the advice, and under the direction of the chief rabbin, Hirschel Levi. The virtuous philosopher submitted to an honest priest; yet was Mendelssohn no advocate for sacerdotal usurpations.

His next great work, intitled, "Jerusalem," proves this assertion. It is a performance as singular for its manner, as its merit; applauded by philosophers, and denounced by bigots. It disturbed the quiet of its author. Its humanity alarmed those who had encroached on the imprescriptible rights of humanity. The compilers of the "Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique," tells us, that "it is replete with daring and condemnable propositions." The powers of the hierarchy

he was calumniated. At the close of his life, he was called the Great Lessing.

RAMLER is a German lyric poet. THOMAS ABBT was a most promising writer, who died prematurely. Shaftsbury was his favourite author, and Tacitus his model. Obscurity was the literary blemish of his noble and energetic style. NICOLAI is a learned bookseller, and multifarious writer at Berlin. His "Sebaldu Notbanker," relished in Germany for presenting pictures of their former manners, is, in our country, sufficiently prolix and Germanic, not to give pleasure to the reader of taste. See Denina's Prusse Littéraire.

are attacked with an energy, the more remarkable as proceeding from the wild Mendelssohn. The Jewish rabbins at Berlin agreed with the Catholic priests at Paris; the cause was common. Mendelssohn, perhaps, even repented of the ardour of his labour. The philosophic Jew, by his situation, has been often rendered timorous; and this timidity was doubly oppressive to the delicate frame of the nervous Mendelssohn.

His tranquillity was now broken in by the fanatics of every profession. Lavater, who is a kind of *illumine* in religion, awakened the vigour of Mendelssohn's faculties. The fanaticism of Lavater has been long known on the continent; and he has given us the physiognomy of his disordered mind, in his "*Diary*," lately published in England. He had translated a work of M. Bonnet, in which was introduced, as Mirabeau terms it, a kind of evangelical demonstration of the truth of the Christian religion. Conceiving his own conclusions irresistible, he dedicated the whole to Mendelssohn; but the dedication was not the gift of a friend, but the challenge of an enemy; and he exacted nothing less from the unfortunate Jew, than a refutation, or a baptism. Mendelssohn wanted fortitude, or did not consider it as safe for himself and his little people, to stand forth the champion of a system of natural religion, which he considered the Mosaic code simply to be; and which, should the arguments of the philosopher have prevailed, might be considered fatal to the very foundations of Christianity. The great Frederic was not his friend; this enlightened monarch, long under the tuition of Voltaire, had formed a strong prejudice against all German writers, and could not believe that a Jew, and a Jew who wrote in the German language, was a person either to be admired or protected. He was told that Mendelssohn wore a beard, was a petty merchant, and could not write in the French language; and what appeared to him more absurd, that he had composed a very elaborate work on the immortality of the soul. Frederic never testified a wish to read the works of the Jewish philosopher, and the Jewish philosopher never could read the works of the Prussian monarch.

Mendelssohn opposed the degradation of the national language, when the great Frederic ordered all literary compositions to be made in the French *idiot*; and by this incurred the resentment of the monarch. Yet there were among the cour-

tiers those who admired the philosopher; and the once celebrated Marquis d'Argens addressed a petition to the king, for letters of naturalization in favour of our illustrious Jew. It is drawn up with great wit in these words: "A philosopher, a very indifferent Catholic, intreats a philosopher, as indifferent a Protestant, to grant this privilege to a philosopher, as indifferent a Jew. In all this there is too much philosophy for reason to refuse the claim of the petitioner."

Resolved not to sink into the grave, without opposing so audacious and so public a challenge, Mendelssohn replied to the officious fanatic, by a letter remarkable for its pathetic remonstrance and cogent reasoning. This controversy was happily not prolonged; the sagacity and the justice of M. Bonnet hastened to remedy the imprudence of the enthusiast, Lavater. He corresponded with Mendelssohn, and affairs were arranged with a prudent secrecy. Of what use, at this day, are such inept and delusive discussions? Whatever the learned Jew may urge, every honest Christian would not be less persuaded of the evidences of Christianity; and whatever the most ingenious Christian may press on his antagonist, can have no effect on the honest Jew*.

But although this controversy thus closed, it was the prelude of a disquietude which those who knew him confess occasioned his death. Having lost his beloved associate, the great Lessing, M. Jacobi (a German writer, known more for the number than excellence of his works) privately wrote to Mendelssohn that Lessing, with whom he had passed some days before his death, declared to him, that he had completely adopted the principles of Spinoza. This Jacobi (and we have

* Admire the following passage of Rousseau: "We who converse with the Jews are not nearer truth. Those unfortunate men are entirely at our will; our tyranny renders them timorous; they know that injustice and cruelty cost little to Christian charity; dare they speak, when they know we can call out blasphemy? You may convert some miserable men by paying them to calumniate their sect; some vile knaves will speak, and yields to flatter you. Their doctors will smile in silence. In the Sorbonne the predictions of the Messiah relate to Jesus; among the rabbins of Amsterdam they bear not the slightest affinity. I will never believe that we have heard the arguments of the Jews till they are free, and have schools and universities where they may speak and dispute without risk." *Emile*, liv. iv. p. 130.

now a vast populace of Jacobis) concluded, that therefore all philosophy terminates in the grossest Spinozism; and that we can only extricate ourselves from the labyrinth of metaphysics by submitting our clear-eyed reason to be led along every dark passage by the blindest faith. May we not reply to this monstrous extravagance of FAITH in the following manner? It is agreed, that metaphysics often present us only with an unintelligible jargon, or with uncertain evidence formed on loose analogies; but if the system of faith presents us with equal jargon, and with similar evidence, what motive can induce an intellectual being to chuse one in preference to the other? That man believes a variety of dogmas contradictory to human reason; but he is led to this by the immensity of his faith. This man believes in a variety of opinions which appear not less wild, and which he dignifies by the name of a philosophical system. The true philosopher rejects both; because one unintelligible thing is not more valuable than another unintelligible thing. Here there is no motive to preference, and therefore no action of the mind. The true philosopher is modest and resigned; he believes nothing but what he comprehends: the fanatic is impious, for he dares to penetrate into the concealment the Author of nature has diffused around; he seems to aspire to an equality with God. Mendelssohn replied to the letter of Jacobi, to explain and to exculpate the sentiments of his departed friend. A correspondence was industriously pursued by Jacobi. This man had written the first volume of a romance, and the public was not willing to receive its continuation. Suddenly, from a blasted and arid imagination he plunged into the awful depth of metaphysics. This tyro in these sublime speculations could not even comprehend the letters which a great master addressed to him. With the temerity and vanity of his age, he ventured to publish this private correspondence. The modest and the timid Mendelssohn experienced agonies of sensibility. He was again menaced by a theological controversy: and the reputation of Lessing was cherished by him as his own. It was in vain to complain of the treachery and the ignorance of the accuser: he refuted Jacobi; he struck one annihilating blow; he avenged Lessing; but with that effort his faculties expired*.

* It is worth while to observe, that Ja-

All Germany knows, and I have heard it from men of letters of that country, that his death was occasioned by the agitation of his mind on this controversy. It exhausted his feeble and too sensitive frame. His whole character was too subtle a composition of sensibility; his whole life was a malady; his every day seemed to be his last. Zimmerman, who well knew him, acquaints us, that his whole nervous system was deranged in an almost inconceivable manner. Resignation and docility tempered his infirmities. He was placid in pain; but, whenever this great philosopher protracted his studies to an unusual hour, or when deeply engaged in a profound discussion, a strong fainting fit was the consequence of his intellectual exertion. He would sometimes retire suddenly from such conversations to avoid the danger of fainting. "In these moments," says Zimmerman, "it was his custom to neglect all study, to banish thought entirely from his mind." A physician asked him how he employed his time, if he did not think? "I retire," said Mendelssohn, "to the window of my chamber, and count the tiles upon the roof of my neighbour's house."

I imagine he has described his own character in that of Apollodorus, who is supposed to be present at the last interview of the friends of Socrates. Phædon says, "Alternate sensations of grief and joy agitated the minds of all who were present, but appeared still more strongly marked in our countenances. Sometimes we laughed, and sometimes we wept; a smile was often on our lips, and warm moisture in our eyes. But Apollodorus exceeded us all. You know him, and his sensibility of temper. His emotions were the most singular; every word and look of Socrates penetrated his soul; what made us only smile, frequently threw him into rapture; and while drops were but gathering upon our sight, the eyes of Apollodorus appeared swimming with tears. We were almost as much affected at the sight of him, as with the contemplation of our dying friend."

He died the 4th of January, 1785.

cobi, who could not be taught silence by defeat, attempted to defend himself by veering to a new point, and giving a new explanation of the term *faith*. Such is the usual progress of these absurd inquiries! On this event, very unfeelingly, Denina says, that after his death the controversy did not close; all Germany was desirous of knowing the religious sentiments of a poor clerk to a Jewish manufacturer!

In closing this slight sketch of the life of Mendelssohn, I lament that the nature of this publication will not admit of a critical discussion and analysis of his two great performances, "*The Phædon*," and

"*The Jerusalem*." These would form the most interesting portion of this literary biography; but are here unavoidably omitted, as we have already transgressed on our limits.

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

NOTE, written in 1778, by the late Mr. WILKES, to Mr. TOWERS, now Dr. TOWERS.

Prince's Court, Aug. 18, 1778.

"MR. Wilkes presents his compliments to Mr. TOWERS, and submits to his happy accuracy, and true judgment, whether the following short observation deserves to be mentioned in a subsequent edition of his "*Observations on Mr. Hume's History of England*."

Mr. Hume says, "The street before Whitehall was the place destined for the execution (of Charles I.): for it was intended, by choosing that very place, in sight of his own palace, to display more evidently the triumph of popular justice over royal majesty."

The intention, in choosing that very place, is stated very differently in the account published at the time by special authority. The words are: "He was accompanied by Dr. Juxon, Col. Thomson, and other officers, formerly appointed to attend him, and the private guard of partizans, with musquetiers on each side, through the Banqueting-house, adjoining to which the scaffold was erected, between Whitehall gate and the gate leading into the gallery from St. James's." There is the following marginal note to the word *scaffold*. "It was near (if not in) the very place, where the first blood in the beginning of the late troubles was shed, when the king's cavaliers fell upon the citizens, killed one, and wounded about fifty others."

TWO LETTERS of JAMES VI. of SCOTLAND, to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

RICHT, &c. This berare, our cousing, the Earl of Cassillis, ane young nobleman of great accompt and expectatioun, being disposed to visit forane countries, for his better experience and sight of civile behaviour; We haif accordit to accompanie him with this our recommendacioun, affectiounlie requestiing yow,oure dearest suster and cousing, to gif directioun that he, his tryne, and servands, may courteouslie be used and entreated, during the tyme of thair resi-

dence within your realme; and haif sic favourable and ample pasport and conduct, as is requestit, for their reddie and sure passage throw the same. And thus, Richt Heich, &c. From our palace of Halyrudhous, the penul day of December 1595.

Your maist loving and affectionat broder and cousing, JAMES R.

RICHT excellent &c. This berare George Montgomerie, a gentleman of honourable raice and parentage, having spent ten or twelf yeiris within your realme, his douteful behaviour and desert has procured sic favour and good will, that the respect therof, with the veritie and pleasour to be reaped in that soill, has animat and allured him, (gif therewith he can enjoy that preferment expected,) to contineu his residence and habitatioun within the samyn. Quhais good intention we have willinglie accordit to further be this our recommendacioun; affectiounlie requestiing yow, our dearest suster and cousing, to gif ordour to infrank and indemnie him, with the accustomat immunities and libertie of sic strangeris inhabiting within your realme, quhairby he may be capable of quhatsumever preferment or benefit his good desert can acquyre, of yourself or any your loyall and worthie subjectis. And heirwithall that, by your moyen and directions, he may reape the favorable admissioun of the ecclesiastical governours, to that quhairunto he sal happin to be preferrit. Thus Richt, &c. From our palace of Halyrudhous, xii Marche 1595, and of our reigne the xxix.

Your maist loving and affectionat broder and cousing, JAMES R.

CURIOUS PRIVILEGE to the SHIP of the KING'S PAINTER.

(From the Latin.)

JAMES, by the grace of God king of Scots, to all and singular, whom knowledge of these presents interests, or may interest, safety. We desire it to be known and testified to you by these presents, that the ship called the Sun, Master John Johnson of France, pertains by right

right to Hadrian Wanson, our painter *, a citizen of Edinburgh: wishing to request you, all and singular, preserving to each his dignity, that the said ship of the above citizen, our servant and painter, may be acknowledged as his property: and it, with its freight, sailors, merchandize, and all its apparel, with your grace and favour, and other kind offices usually paid by friendly nations,

may on our account be honoured and respected. And whatever labour or favour to our said painter, (whom for many reasons we greatly favour, and wish him well,) may be granted or indulged by you in this business, we shall esteem as rendered to ourselves. Given under our signet, from our palace of Holyrood-house, the 20th day of November, the year of grace 1594. JACOBUS R.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

On Mr. PITT'S Scheme for taxing ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

SHADES of those heroes, whose conflicting years

Were spent in knighthood's toils and war's alarms;

Whose deadly battle-axe, or pond'rous spear, Maintain'd the honour of your blazon'd arms;

Who proudly bore th' imperious crest aloft, While pard or lion glar'd upon the shield, Trophies of high exploits, and granted oft By princely chieftain in the tented field;

Rise, rise, from *Acre's* or from *Cressi's* plains, From tourneying barriers, or from ruined towers!

And while the moon in trembling lustre reigns, Range your grim casques round *Holwood's* fordid bowers.

Dead to the feelings of a noble soul, The crestless statesman trafficks in your fame;

Forbids your sons their blazon'd shield unrol, And claims a tribute from the noblest name.

Degraded sons of *Richard's* bold compeers, Whose fathers, more than life, their honour priz'd;

Th' insulted crest provok'd their vengeful spears,

Nor left the recreant minion unchastiz'd:

O tributary honours! fallen how low!

Disgrac'd, excis'd, dependant, tarnish'd, scorn'd!

In vain thy heroes, *Poitiers*, deck'd their brow, Thy trophies, *Azincour*, their shields adorn'd.

The glorious banner which the warrior won, His race with purchas'd privilege displays:

Frown, *Talbot*, frown, upon thy vassal son

Who bears thy arms, the *fief* of abject days.

Who now shall boast th' escutcheon's ermin'd pride,

The crest of *Montacute*, or *Howard's* shield?

Norrey and *Garter*! throw your coats aside,

For *Pitt* and *Grenville* dare ye to the field.

I. W.

* "Ad Hadrianum Wansonium pictorem nostrum." This high favour could hardly be bestowed on a *house-painter*. The name seems to be *Van Son*, of which there are latter painters of Antwerp.

The TERMITES, or WHITE ANTS.

MANKIND, in general, are prone,

Finding it may be done with ease,

To study policy, as shown

Among the beavers, and the bees.

Their vices, too, from insects earn'd,

The flatt'rer got his trade from slugs;

War, from the wasps, no doubt, we learn'd,

And blood-sucking, found out from bugs.

The beavers teach the art of weiring,

The arts of fishing, diving, steering;

Also to build with mud for mortar,

To make a trowel of a tail,

Empty a pond without a pail,

And keep our noses above water.

They even teach to dam a breach,

And in their silence are great preachers,

Teaching, without the aid of speech,

Those who should be their teachers.

One trick we learn'd without their teaching,

The left-hand trick of over-reaching;

To hunt our tutors for their jackets,

Break up their tribes with guns uncivil,

Send home their skins in packs and packets,

And blow their cities to the devil.

As for the bees, we use them better,

We spare their lives, and take their honey,

Copying their manners to the letter,

Working all weathers to get money.

PITT says—All hail! to industry!

Let infants toil, let beauty spin,

Labour, my loves, without repose!

What you can do, I mean to try;

What you can earn, I mean to win,

What you can bear, nobody knows.

Work, says the statesman, like a slave,

Work, says the churchman, like an ant;

The more you work, the more you'll have,

The more you have, the less you'll want.

Work, says the merchant, like a horse,

Work hard, you'll never be the worse;

Work on like oxen, asses, camels,

Habit will reconcile your trammels;

Work on, brave boys, both soon and late,

'Tis all for commerce, church, and state;

Work from day's dawn till setting sun,

If you cease working we're undone.

Thus, ever pointing to his neighbour,

All th' examples of hard-labour,

The

The vet'rans, wags, and wealthy write;
With *paper* SMITH or YOUNG we travel
O'er labour's lands—till PAINE unravel
The coarse-spun webs, and snaps them
quite.

Even blacks are told, even while driving,
Digging in droves with bleeding backs,
That daily labour keeps them thriving,
And God made planters to work blacks;
That free-born Britons may enslave them,
And none but Jesus Christ can save them.

Time out of mind, 't'has been the cant
In Solomon's and *Æsop's* fable,
To bid us imitate the ant,
And toil as well as we are able.

'Tis not, because I hate advice,
I call it cant—I do declare,
One should take advice, even from lice,
Sent to warn man to comb his hair:

But, that I like advice to spring
From the pure fountain of equality,
Whose only test is rationality,
Neither drawn forth from slave or king.

Yet, if ants *must* our models be,
Give me the ants of *Africa*.
They build their cities, large and strong,
By the joint labours of the throng;
Equality is there no shame,
All fare alike, all lodge the fame;
Their armies plann'd by common sense,
Few, sturdy, only for defence;
Confiding in their num'rous bands,
Steady all march, when fate commands;
Their customs lean to general good,
No less in punishments than food:
That which I like the best of any,
Their lords are few, their commons many,
A state contriv'd for use, not show,
A kingdom high, a palace low,
A king, doom'd evermore to dwell
Perforce within his royal cell,
With room to act his part, tho' small,
Case'd in a constitution-wall,
So thick, no traitor can come near him,
Nor statesmen whisper his opinion;
Nor bribery get through, to try him,
Nor he go forth to stretch dominion.

G. L.

A MORNING WALK.

NOW slow retire the shades of night,
And morning beams with orient light;
The sadden'd clouds, empurpled o'er,
Sudden a flood of glory pour,
While the majestic orb of day
Ascends with renovated ray,
And tips with gold each distant hill,
Or sparkles in the murmuring rill.
The tuneful lark, with speckled breast,
Forbakes her dew-besprinkled nest,
On quivering pinion upward borne,
Salutes, with thrilling note, the morn';
Till melting in ethereal blue,
Soon she eludes th' observer's view.
Adown yon steep, whose rugged brow
Casts a projecting shade below,

Where the white-thorn's modest bloom
Sweetly relieves the sombrous gloom,
With cautious step the hoary swain
The river's margin strives to gain,
And, seated in his *leathern boat,
Smoothly down the stream doth float;
While the blackbird pours his song,
Echoing the woods and wilds among.
The playful lamb, with anxious bleat
Pursues his dam, and seeks the teat,
Or wantons o'er th' enamell'd ground,
Where thousand diamonds glitter round—
As through the verdant meads I stray,
And thus the rural scene pourtray,
The verdant meads, and shady dells,
"Where pensive contemplation dwells,"
And mark the lowly primrose pale,
Or view the shadowy vapours sail
Over Sabrina's silvery tide,
As gently on her waters glide,
I envy not, from tumult free,
The boasted sons of luxury.

G.

TO SYMPATHY.

O SYMPATHY! whose magic aid can
chafe

The groan that rends the bosom of despair,
And sooth the restless soul, oppress'd with
care,

Sure in Helena's form thou dwell'st: her face
With gentle pity's mildest lustre beams,
(The bright tears glist'ning in her angel
eyes)

While o'er a wasted brother's shade she sighs.
Thus pictur'd to my anxious mind, she seems
Like some benignant spirit from above,
Deck'd with each charm of tenderness and
love.

G.

THE FIRE-FLY.

Imitated from the Italian.

NIGHT her moist wings extends o'er hill
and dale,

And spreads on shadowy earth a misty veil;
The pictur'd forms of vivid nature fade,
And melting, sink in undistinguished shade.
Unheard the dews descend, unseen the
showers

Cool the parched earth, revive the fainting
flowers:

—Beneath the friendly covert of the sky,
Winged his illumined way, a glow-worm fly;
Swift as his rays advance, or swift retire,
The living meteor tracks the night with fire;
Now with instinctive art conceals, now shows
Th' uncertain light, which round his body
glows.

—In gathering crouds the simple rustics gaze,
As round, and round, the lucid wonder plays,
With loud acclaim the sparkling fly prefer;
To all the wing'd inhabitants of air;
Scorn the bright spots the peacock's plumes
unfold,
And scorn the pheasant's wing bedropt with
gold—

* The *coracie*, a boat peculiar to the Severn,
and formed of osiers and leather.

J. L.

late with praise, and of their homage proud,
In lofty words he thus address'd the croud—

“ Sprung from the gods, no mortal birth
Am I,
Apollo's kindred fire illumines his fly;
On twinkling stars, that light the throne of
Jove,
Are but the fire-flies of the realms above;
With us from heaven descends the spark di-
vine,
That gives the di'mond diadem to shine.”

He spoke, and vanish'd.—But the childish
crew
With eager steps the phantom fly pursue:
Sparkling through brakes and tangled thorns
they run,
Till, rising from the waves, the eastern sun
cattering with many a beam the fogs of night
lings on the rocks and hills his ruddy light.

Where now th' extinguished glories of the
fly?
Horn of their beams on the low ground they
lie;
Contrasting darkness shew'd his feeble ray
Unseen, unnotic'd in the blaze of day.

Hence insect tribes of vain pretenders, know
What transient fame to ignorance you owe;
Shine in the night of dulness still—but shun,
Ye fire-fly-wits, the splendour of the sun.

R. L. E. and S. E. 11 years old.

PROSERPINA,

A MONODRAMA,

From the German of J. W. Von Goethe, author
of “*Werter's Sorrows*, *Iphigenia in Tauris*,
Stella,” &c.

SCENE.—A cavernous rocky wilderness; on one
side a pomegranate-tree.

PROSERPINA.

STAY, wretched maid, in vain thou roav'st
across

This blasted wilderness: the fields of woe
Before thy footsteps spread their endless
horror;

But what thou seek'st, alas! is far behind thee.

Forward nor upward dare I cast my eyes;
The swarthy caves of Tartarus conceal
Heaven's lovely face, in which with looks of
fondness

oft have fought my father's glad abode;
Daughter of Jupiter, how art thou fallen!

Ye nymphs, my lost companions, while
together

We loiter'd in the flow'ry vales of Enna,
Or in the sky-clear stream of Alpheus plung'd,

prinkl'd each other in the evening ray,
Twin'd garlands for each other; but, in secret,

Thought on the youth for whom our hearts
had meant them;

To midnight, then, had gloom to check our
prattle;

To day was then too long to hear and tell

The tales of friendship. Not the sun himself
Started more gleeful from his silver bed,
Than we arose, alive to ev'ry joy,
To drench our rosy feet in morning dew.

But now, ye nymphs, in scatter'd solitude
Ye steal along the stream, pick up those
flow'rs

Which I, the booty of a ravisher,
Dropt from my lap, stand gazing after me,
And moan about the spot that saw me vanish.

Yes! the swift steeds of Orcus bore me off;
And with firm arm, relentless, Pluto held me!
Love! cruel love! flew laughing to Olympus—
Art thou not satisfied with heaven and earth,
Ambitious boy? must thou have hell besides,
And with thy flames increase the flames be-
low?

Snatch'd hither to this endless deep, and made
A queen—a queen? whom only shadows bow
to.

Hopeless the woe, and hopeless is the bliss
Of the departed; and I may not change it.
Their awful doom shall never be repeal'd
By fate. And I among them rove along,
Queen, goddess, but, like them, the slave of
fate.

How I could like to stop for Tantalus
The fleeting wave, or satiate his dry lip
With the coy fruit: I pity the old man,
A victim of ungratify'd desire.

Fain would I seize Ixion's wheel to stay
His sufferings; but we, gods, are pow'rless
O'er th' eternal torments. Then I wander
And look upon the busy Danaids

Alike uncomfoting, uncomfoted:

Still empty, empty still,

No drop of water reaches to their lips,

No drop of water loiters in the sieve:

Still, empty still, and so art thou

My heart; and whence shalt thou be fill'd?
and how?

Glide on, ye chosen shades, glide calmly by me,
My steps are not with yours. In your light
dances

In your deep groves, your whispering dwell-
ing-place,

I hear not, as on earth, the stir of life.

No; do ye know the agony of bliss

That waits on sudden change from woe to joy?

Joy—can it settle on his gloomy brow,

Or in the hollow of his eye, whom I

Must, tho' I loath the title, call my husband?

Love, wherefore didst thou for a moment open

A heart to me that soon should close for ever?

Why chose he not some one of my com-
panions

To place beside him on the doleful throne,
And not thy daughter, Ceres?—Mother,
mother,

How little all thy godhead now avails thee,
That thou hast lost thy daughter; whom thy
love

Imagin'd in security to sport

And trifle the bright hours of youth away!

Ere this thou hast been there to seek for me,
And ask my little wants, if I would have

Some

Some golden sandals, or a purpled robe;
And thou hast seen my nymphs, chain'd to
the mead
Where late they lost me, but have found no
more—

There with torn locks my darling maidens
mourn.

“Whither,” thou askest, “whither is she fled?
Which is the road the daring ruffian took?
Shall he unpunish'd stain the race of Jove?
Say, whither sped his courfers? Bring me
torches!

I'll seek him thro' the night, nor spare a step
That may explore his haunt.” The wakeful
dragons,

Wont to all paths, are fasten'd to thy car,
And roll about their eyes, and speed along
Thro' wilds untrodden and frequentless woods.
But hither, hither to the deeps of night,
Where the immortals never care to tread,
Where under loads of horror groans thy
daughter,

They do not come. Guide upwards, up-
wards, mother,

The lightning-swiftness of thy winged snakes
To Jove's abode: his all-discerning eye
Alone has seen thy daughter's deep retreat.

Father of gods and men, if still thou sit'st
Upon the golden seat to which thy hands,
When I was little, often mildly rais'd me,
And playful heav'd me toward the endless
heavens,

That in my childish terror I have fear'd
To lose myself in air—if thou beest still
My kind fond father—oh!—not toward thy
head,

Nor toward the fire-inwoven firmament's
Eternal blue, but hither, hither guide her,
That with her I may leave this prison-house—
That the dear rays of Phœbus may once more
Beam on my eye, and Luna once again
Smile from between her silver locks on me.
Thou hear'st me, my dear father; thou wilt
lift me

Once more to light, wilt end my heavy woe,
And grant me to behold thy skies rejoicing.

Recover, my torn heart! Hope, hope can shed
The blush of dawn upon the tempest-cloud.
This ground now seems less rocky, or the moss
Less wither'd. Now such grievously gloom no more
Shrouds the black mountain-top; and here
and there

I spy a flowret in the rocky clefts:
These faded leaves still live and linger here
That I may joy therein. Strange! that below
Should grow the fruit that in the earthly
gardens

I lov'd to cull. (*She gathers a pomegranate.*)
Welcome, thou pleasant fruit!

Let me forget awhile where 'tis I pluck thee,
Again believe myself, as heretofore,
Sporting away the smiling days of youth
With heavenly cheerfulness, in blooming
bowers (*She eats.*)

For ever redolent of joy and transport . . .
It banishes my languor, 'tis delicious . . .

What breaks upon my fleeting happiness,
Thro' the warm bosom of my joy transfixing
The iron claws of hell? What was my
crime

In tasting this? Why does the first of all
My pleasures here produce such torment?
Why?—

Ye rocks, methinks, impend more horribly
To wall me round; ye clouds, to press me
lower:

And from the womb of the abyss I hear
A louder howl of storms. These wide do-
minions

Seem to groan fullenly, “Thou now art
ours.”

THE PARCÆ, UNSEEN.

Yes! thou art ours; for so thy fire has doom'd.
Fasting thou wait to have return'd; but now
The apple makes thee ours. All hail, our
queen!

PROSERPINA.

Hast thou decreed it, father? Wherefore?
wherefore?

What had I done, that thou shouldst cast me
from thee?

Why not recal me to thy shining throne?—
Wherefore the apple? Cursed be its fruit!—
Why, if so fatal, was it made so sweet?

THE PARCÆ.

Mourn not: thou now art ours. All hail,
our queen!

PROSERPINA.

That Tartarus were not your dwelling-place,
So could I wish you thither! That Cocytus
Were not your bath! then I had flames to
plague you.

I, I your queen, and cannot work you woe.
My link to you be then eternal hate.
Draw still, ye Danaids! still spin on, ye Fates!
rage on, ye Furies!

Unchang'd, eternal be your misery.
I rule you, and am only more unblest.

THE PARCÆ.

To thee we bow. Hail, mighty queen, our
queen!

PROSERPINA.

Away! away! I curse your whole allegiance.
Oh! how I hate you! and how ten times
more

I loath thee—ah! methinks I feel already
Thy dire embraces—Wherefore stretch to me
Those hated arms? Go, plunge them in
Avernus!

Call up the horrors of a Stygian night,
And they will meet thy call; but not my
love.

My husband and aversion, Pluto, Pluto,
Give me a fate like that of all thy damned;
Call it not love, but cast me with those arms
Into destroying torments.

THE PARCÆ.

Hail, our queen!
Thou now art ours for ever, mighty queen.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THREE Sonatas for the piano-forte or harpsichord, with an Accompaniment for a violin, composed and dedicated to the Dukes of GORDON, by John Ross, organist of St. Paul's, Aberdeen, 7s. 6d. Preston.

In these sonatas Mr. Ross has judiciously introduced, for the subjects of the slow movements, some of the most favourite of the Scottish airs. As here managed, they afford a charming relief to the prior movements, and conclude the pieces with a particularly impressive effect. The work, taken in the aggregate, is highly respectable, and exhibits as much fancy and science in those movements, which are wholly new, as taste and skill in arrangement in those which borrow their themes from ancient melodies.

The Rose, a moral song, for the use of children, the words from Dr. Watts, and the music composed by J. Ambrose. 1s. Riley.

We are glad to understand that Mr. AMBROSE has adopted the laudable plan of setting to music the whole of Dr. WATTS's lyric poetry, professedly written for juvenile instruction. When moral tuition becomes blended with elegant amusement, the former is more persuasively urged, while the object of the latter is turned to a double account, since virtue is invigorated by artificial accomplishment. The present composition is pleasingly simple, so easy of execution as to be inviting to the young practitioner, and so adapted to the purpose, as to lead us to hope, that the composer will be encouraged to pursue his useful design.

Book XXVth. for the year 1798, of Strathspeys, Reels, Waltzes, and Irish Jiggs, for the harp, piano-forte, or violin, with their proper figures, as danced at Court, Bath, Willis's Rooms, &c. by Martin Platts, jun. 3s. 6d.

Longman and Broderip.

This collection comprises twenty-eight dances; the majority of which are sprightly and engaging. The disposition of the basses, as well as the general construction of the melodies, are superior in their style to what are usually found in compositions of this kind; and qualify the book for the practice of young performers on the harp, piano-forte, or violin.

Duo pour harpe et piano, dédié à Mad. la Noire, par A. Boieldieu. 5s.

Longman and Broderip.

This duo, the parts of which are printed separately, comprises two movements; the first in common time, allegro, and the

MONTHLY MAG. NO. XXXIV.

second in $\frac{3}{4}$ allegretto spiritoso. The general style of the composition is attractive, the modulation is masterly, and the parts associate with much happiness of effect. Indeed, we are so much pleased with the present effort to unite the piano-forte with the harp, that we wish the junction of these instruments was more frequently attended to. Composers of merit would find, by cultivating their union, an ample field for the display of their imagination, and have the gratification of extending the present boundaries of their art.

Twelve Waltzes, for the piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a tamburino and triangle, composed by Muzio Clementi. 5s.

Longman and Broderip.

Mr. CLEMENTI has given much exertion to his fancy in these waltzes. To compose twelve successive movements in the same time, and yet avoid a wearisome monotony, required considerable energy of imagination. We were indeed surprized at the variety and relief with which the collection is enriched, and cannot but allow considerable praise to the skill and invention of the author.

Popular Cheshire Melodies, dedicated to Sir JOHN FLEMING LEICESTER, by Edward Jones, harpist to the Prince of Wales. 5s. Jones.

This collection consists of the celebrated song of the "Cheshire Cheese," the "Cheshire Round," with variations, the "Grand March of the Cheshire Cavalry," the "Royal Cheshire March," and the "Shropshire Round," with variations; all of which Mr. JONES has harmonized for the harp, harpsichord, and tambourin, and also adapted for two flutes. The airs in general are pleasing; some of them particularly so; and the variations are managed with a skill that at once bespeaks the ingenuity of the composer, and his familiarity with the instruments to which he has accommodated his music.

The Toil-worn Seaman, as sung by Mr Dignum, composed by Mr. MOULDS. 1s. Rolfe.

We find some very interesting passages in this composition. Were we to speak of the ideas, as detached expressions, or sentences, we should be justified in awarding them very considerable praise; but considering them as parts of a whole, which should possess an unbroken continuity of melody, we cannot indulge ourselves in so great a degree of approbation. But, though this song has the drawback of so common a defect as want of connection,

it is characterised by much strength of fancy and propriety of expression, and, on the whole, ranks among the superior productions of its kind.

The Song of the Gentlemen Volunteers of England, composed by an eminent Musician. 1s. Dale.

This ballad, which is adorned with a frontispiece, designed and etched by ROWLANDSON, is accompanied with a chorus, consisting of a repetition of the whole air: and, with those who think loyalty the sum of all human virtues, will be found to produce much effect. Who the composer is we do not profess to know. The eminent musician does not point himself out.

"*A Prey to tender Anguish*:" a favourite song, with an Accompaniment for the piano-forte; composed by Dr. Haydn. 1s.

Longman and Broderip.

"A prey to tender anguish" is one of those plaintive little strains which interest by their simplicity, and melt by their dying falls. The passages flow sweetly into each other, and form a melody which touches the heart, and dwells upon the delighted ear.

"*When Britain's Sons to Arms are led*:" sung by Mr. Dignum at Vauxhall; composed by James Brooks. 1s.

Rolfe.

We find a great portion of merit in this song. The melody, we must say, does not possess all the ease and freedom which should characterise vocal composition; but a certain manliness of conception and of disposition serve to distinguish the author from common composers. The bass, in many places, is, strictly speaking, his own; and the inner part, with which he has filled up the accompaniments, evinces theory and contrivance.

"*Oh! listen to a Sailor-Boy*:" a sea-song, as sung at the public concerts; written and composed by a Naval Officer. 1s.

Rolfe.

This song is set in an affecting style. The melody throughout is calculated to enforce the sentiment of the words, and is at the same time regular, connected, and scientific: and although we are obliged to notice the defect of a falsity of accent which occurs in the last bar, and some want of judgment in the choice of the bass, we can, nevertheless, afford it

much commendation, and announce it one of those productions which deserves to become a favourite with the public.

"*Moll of the Wad*:" a favourite Irish air, with variations for the harp or piano-forte, by P. Gardiner. 1s.

Skillern.

"Moll of the Wad" is here made the basis of an agreeable exercise for the voice or piano-forte. The variations are conducted with vivacity and freedom, without digressing from the air, and succeed each other with progressive volatility of execution.

The Multiplication Table, adapted for juvenile improvement in arithmetic: a lesson for the piano-forte. 1s.

Preslon.

The present attempt, the idea of which originated with Mr. CALCOTT, is conducted with tolerable skill; and if it cannot claim the merit of novelty of design, deserves praise for the style of its execution. The treble possesses much air, and the bass is calculated to improve the hand.

"*Dear Ladies, to you*:" an enigma, set to music by Mr. Suett, and sung by Miss Leake. 1s.

Preslon.

The air of this composition flows with tolerable ease and smoothness, but is no way qualified to strike the auditor. It no where offends, and yet is every where too insipid to attract: and is best described by being compared to those pictures which serve to cover the wall, but leave the mind of the spectator as blank as the space they occupy.

Adeste Fideles: a favourite Portuguese hymn on the Nativity, with an Accompaniment for the piano-forte. 1s.

Longman and Broderip.

With the melody of this justly favourite piece the public are well acquainted; we therefore only have to pronounce on the merit of the accompaniment, and the harmonic addition presented to us by way of chorus. The first of these is evidently given by a thorough master of the instrument for which it was written, while the parts of the latter, which are for four voices, are put together with theatrical propriety, and close each of the verses with a fulness of effect characteristic of the subject of the composition.

NEW PATENTS.

MR. MURDOCK'S, FOR A COMPOSITION FOR PRESERVING THE BOTTOMS OF VESSELS.

IN May, a patent was granted to Mr. WILLIAM MURDOCK, of Redruth, Cornwall, for a method of producing from

the same materials, and by processes entirely new, copperas, vitriol, and different sorts of dying stuff, paint, and colours, and also a composition for preserving the bottoms of vessels.

This invention consists in collecting a quantity

quantity of mundic and pyrites, containing sulphur, copper or iron, zinc and arsenic; with these materials a common sulphur kiln is to be charged, and a gentle heat to be applied: part of the sulphur, and the zinc and arsenic, in the state of oxide, will rise together into the receiver in the form of a bright yellow sublimate, which constitutes the basis of the new paint: the remainder, consisting of iron or copper, with a portion of sulphur, is to be washed in warm water, and the water set to evaporate by the heat of the sun, or in a trough upon the kiln: when the liquor is thus brought to a sufficient degree of concentration, crystals will be deposited of green or blue vitriol.

It may be remarked, that the merit of invention in this patent is very small: consisting merely in the mixture in due proportion of the materials: the process of roasting differs in nothing from that at present practised in Anglesea and other parts of the kingdom; and the mode of procuring the vitriol is now, and has long been, in use in Germany.

Mr. WHITMORE'S, FOR IMPROVED MACHINES OR ENGINES FOR WEIGHING WAGGONS, &c.

A patent was granted, in January, to Mr. WILLIAM WHITMORE, of Birmingham, engineer, for improvements in machines or engines for weighing waggons, &c.

The chief defect in machines of this kind is their being subject to rust, and to

being out of order on account of great friction. To remedy this, Mr. WHITMORE proposes that the fulcrums and bearings should be inclosed in boxes made of cast-iron, wood, or brass, and filled with oil, so that the edges of the fulcrums should be completely immersed. By this means the edges are preserved sharp, and the machine is very little liable to inaccuracy.

Mr. HAZLEDINE'S, FOR AN IMPROVEMENT IN ROLLING IRON, COPPER, LEAD, &c. INTO PLATES OR SHEETS.

In July, 1798, a patent was granted to Mr. HAZLEDINE, of Salop, iron-founder, for an improvement in rolling iron, copper, lead, &c. into plates or sheets.

Instead of a single pair of rollers, Mr. HAZLEDINE proposes that three or four pairs should be erected adjoining to each other, with guards of metal to deliver the lead, &c. from one roller to the next: the cylinders of each pair of rollers are to be placed at different proportional distances, so as that a bar of metal being flattened in its passage through the first pair, may be still further expanded in going through the second, and so on till it is delivered out of the last, of the requisite thinness. Thus by a single operation, a bar of copper may be reduced to a sheet; which in the common way requires several repeated operations.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of June to the 20th of July.

ACUTE DISEASES.		No. of Cases.			
PERIPNEUMONIA NOTHA	-	3	Chlorosis	-	2
Inflammatory Sore Throat	-	2	Gastrodynia	-	7
Typhus Mitior	-	6	Enterodynia	-	2
Ephamera	-	3	Dyspepsia	-	3
Measles	-	4	Vomitus	-	2
CHRONIC DISEASES.			Colica Pictonum	-	2
Dyspnœa	-	2	Worms	-	3
Cough	-	5	Procidencia Vaginæ	-	1
Cough and Dyspnœa	-	7	Diarrhœa	-	2
Hoarseness	-	2	Hæmorrhoids	-	2
Hæmoptysis	-	3	Dysuria	-	3
Pulmonary Consumption	-	4	Nephralgia	-	2
Pleurodyne	-	1	Icterus	-	3
Hydrothorax	-	2	Scrophula	-	6
Ascites	-	3	Hypochondriasis	-	4
Anasarca	-	4	Hysteria	-	5
Ophthalmia	-	3	Palpitatio	-	1
Fluor albus	-	2	Convulsio	-	3
Menorrhagia	-	3	Epilepsy	-	3
Abortus	-	2	Hemiplegia	-	1
Amenorrhœa	-	6	Paralysis	-	2
			Tremor	-	2
			Cephalalgia	-	6
					Vertigo

Vertigo	-	-	4
Herpes	-	-	5
——— Pustulosus	-	-	3
Prurigo	-	-	6
Urticaria	-	-	2
Pſora	-	-	2
Chronic Rheumatism	-	-	7
Lumbago	-	-	1

PUERPERAL DISEASES.

Ephamera	-	-	4
Mendorrhagia Lochialis	-	-	2
Mammary Abscess	-	-	1
Mastodynia	-	-	3
Rhagas Papillæ	-	-	5
Stranguria	-	-	2

INFANTILE DISEASES.

Aphthæ	-	-	4
Convulsions	-	-	1
Erysipelas Infantile	-	-	1
Hooping Cough	-	-	4

The different species of cutaneous disease, which were noticed in the last number of this work, still prevail, and, in some instances, prove very obstinate. Cases of hooping cough still continue numerous, and have proved fatal to several. This disease, being of a contagious nature, is generally propagated through the family where there are children who have not before been affected by it. In some instances, this disease has succeeded the measles, and has been supposed, for some time, to be that kind of pneumonic affection, which frequently follows that disease; but, after

some time, its peculiar character is discovered by the cough becoming more rapid and violent, and the inspiration being attended with that peculiar sound from which the disease has derived its name. This disease generally proves obstinate and tedious. The cure is to be conducted rather by an attention to the various circumstances under which it occurs, and the different symptoms which arise, than in any dependance upon specific remedies. Gentle laxatives are necessary, to keep the bowels open, and emetics are frequently used with advantage: the latter remedy is often rendered more necessary by the patient's being suffered to take in two large a quantity of food at once, by which the stomach is oppressed, and for the speedy relief of which, as well as for other purposes, the emetic is to be administered. If the cough be violent, and a large quantity of blood is determined to the head, the application of leeches to the temples is very proper: or if difficulty of breathing, and too little expectoration occur, a blister to the sternum proves a useful remedy. In the more advanced stages of the disease, cicuta and opium have been found useful, and medicines of the tonic class have also been prescribed with good effect: but it requires the judgment and attention of the medical practitioner to determine at what period of the disease, and under what circumstances they are proper.

V A R I E T I E S,

L I T E R A R Y and P H I L O S O P H I C A L ;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

* * * *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

DR. WHITE, the Laudian professor of Arabic at Oxford, is far advanced in printing the New Testament in Syriac. He has a press for this purpose in his own house.

Dr. WILLICH, physician to the Saxon embassy, author of the "Elements of the Critical Philosophy," &c. is circulating proposals for publishing by subscription, at half a guinea, his Course of Lectures on general Diet and Regimen, being a systematic inquiry into the most rational means of preserving health and prolonging life. The work is calculated chiefly for the use of families, with a design to banish the prevailing abuses and prejudices in medicine, and to counteract the destructive rage for modern quackery. The whole was delivered at Bath during the last winter, and at Bristol in the spring of 1798.

The second and last volume of the "Biographical Anecdotes of the Founders of the French Republic," will be ready for delivery in a few days. This volume

will complete the interesting and curious biography of those extraordinary characters who have filled the world with the splendour and fame of their actions. The value of the first volume has been evinced by the rapidity of its sale.

In August will be published, with a map and plates, "A Tour through the Island of Man, in 1797 and 1798;" comprising sketches of its ancient and recent history, constitution, laws, commerce, agriculture, fishery, &c. by Mr. JOHN FELTHAM, a member of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society.

Mr. W. FAIRMAN has in the press a new edition of his "Guide to Purchasers in the Public Funds," in which the Appendix will be incorporated with the original work, and the accounts continued to the present time. The whole has been revised, and such additions made as appeared interesting to stockholders in particular, or to convey a clear idea of the nature and extent of the public debts.

The

The first volume of "The Necrology, or Annual Biography for 1797," will be delayed till after Michaelmas, on account of the unavoidable delays which have attended the collection of new and interesting materials. The editors intend to give place in this volume, to memoirs of the following, amongst other persons; and they hereby solicit the communication of any authentic particulars respecting them, addressed to Mr. Phillips, No. 71, St. Paul's Church-Yard.

Earl of Orford	M. Brissot
Mr. Smeeton	M. Petion
Sir R. Arkwright	Miss Ryves
Mr. Burke	Mr. J. Hunter
Count Hertberg	Mr. Parkhurst
Count Bernstorff	Mr. Travis
Mr. Tissot	Dr. Pegge
Dr. Enfield	Paul Jones
Dr. Rittenhouse	Kings of Poland and Prussia
M. Lavoisier	General Hoche
M. Bouille	Lord Montmorris
Mr. Wedgwood	Mr. Burns
Don Juan Ulloa	Mr. Keate
M. Condorcet	Dr. Kippis
Mr. Wilkes	Dr. Gilbert Stuart
Mr. I. P. Andrews	Mr. Bakewell
Mrs. Godwin	Mr. Martin, painter
Col. Frederic	Mr. James Boswell
Dr. Warren	Mr. Lambton
Sir W. Chambers	Bishop of Exeter
Dr. Farmer	Capt. Stedman
Dr. Robertson	Mr. Fell
Mr. Anderson	Mr. Armstrong
Mr. Macon	Mr. Macklin
Sir W. Jones	Mr. Rolle, &c. &c. &c.
Mr. Wright, of Derby	

Regular memoirs, original letters, or separate anecdotes of any of those persons, will be thankfully received.

The first number of a new and very promising Philosophical Journal, has lately been published in London. The subjects professedly comprehended in it, are, natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, economics, natural history, mechanics, geography, statistics, astronomy, meteorology, antiquities, &c. It is to be conducted by Mr. TILLOCH, who, for the last seven years, has been editor of that respectable Evening Paper, the Star.

We understand Major CARTWRIGHT is preparing "An Appeal, Civil and Military, on the subject of the English Constitution."

A series of poems is preparing for the press, on a plan suggested by the "Fasti," of Ovid. Their title will be the "Calendar," but the subjects and metres will be more varied than those of the Roman poet.

Mr. G. GOODWIN, of Lynn, is preparing for the press a volume of poems, to be entitled "Rising Castle," and other poems.

Mr. W. G. LAWRIE will speedily publish a novel, under the title of "The Dependent, or Suppressed genius," in 2 volumes.

Mr. T. S. SURR has a novel in the press, which will be published in the course of this month, founded on the interesting story of George Barnwell.

Mr. THELWALL's Memoirs are almost ready for the press. We understand he is proceeding, in some degree, on the plan of Rousseau's Confessions; tracing the progress of his opinions, moral and political, and the sources of the most prominent peculiarities of his character.

We understand that a magnificent Map of Kent, together with that part of Essex which borders on the Thames, is, with the permission of government, now engraving by Mr. FADEN. It is executed from an actual survey, made by Mr. GARDNER, chief draftsman to the board of ordnance, founded on the recent trigonometrical operations carried on by Captain WILLIAM MUDGE, of the royal artillery, and Mr. ISAAC DALBY.

Mr. FADEN is also preparing for publication, a volume containing the several papers which have appeared in the philosophical transactions, relative to the trigonometrical survey, from the commencement of it, under the late Major General Roy, to the present period.

The Voyage of Captain COLNET, to the South Atlantic and by Cape Horn into the Pacific Ocean, for the purpose of extending the spermaceti whale fisheries, and other objects of commerce, by ascertaining the ports, bays, harbours, and anchoring births, in certain islands and coasts in those seas, at which the ships of the British merchants might be refitted, will be published in August.

Mr. EGERTON announces a work of Military Maps and Charts, forming a Collection of Plans of Ancient and Modern Battles, Sieges, and Military Manœuvres, with an Explanation and Historical Account of each: to be dedicated by permission to the Duke of York.

Dr. HERSCHELL has communicated to the Royal Society, his discovery of four new satellites to the *Uranus*, or *Herschel Planet*, in addition to the two which he discovered 11th January, 1787. This circumstance gives a strong colour of probability to the hypothesis of the celebrated astronomer WURM, (who, in his "Ideal über die Anordnung der Trabanten-Systeme," published in the "Berlin Astronomical Journal, 1791," page 188.) conjectures the number of these satellites to amount

amount to eight, and has even calculated their several distances from the planet. According to WURM, the two satellites first discovered by HERSCHELL, are the second and third, in the order of distance. The following table exhibits WURM's system, with the period of their several circumvolutions, as computed by Major VON ZACH, of Weimar.

No. of Satel- lites.	Distance in se- mi diameters of the planet.	Period of circum- volution.
I.	5.27	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ days.
II.	9.85	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ days.
III.	13.6	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ days.
IV.	20.7	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ days.
V.	40.2	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ days.
VI.	70.8	160 $\frac{1}{2}$ days.
VII.	129.9	398 $\frac{1}{2}$ days.
VIII.	261.1	1136 $\frac{1}{2}$ days.

Mr. FABRONI has discovered, that a juice expressed from the leaves of the Socotorine aloe yields, by simple exposure to the air, a very deep and lively violet-purple dye, which is not acted upon by acids, alkalies, or oxygen gas. He thinks it may be highly useful in forming a pigment for miniature painting; and also, dissolved in water, for dying silk, which it will effect without the use of a mordant. Though this aloe is a native of a tropical climate, it is supposed that it might be readily cultivated in the south of Italy.

From the relation of the late embassy of the Dutch East India company to the Emperor of China, published by Van BRAAM, it appears that the court of Pekin has not in the least relaxed in its jealousy towards Europeans, since the embassy of Lord MACARTNEY. The Dutch were, if possible, more closely watched than the English. The account given of the origin of this jealousy is, that a former Emperor of China, conversing with a Spanish jesuit, who was deficient in the craft of his order, expressed his astonishment at the vast acquisitions made by the king of Spain in South America; on which the jesuit informed him, "that the Spaniards having gained a footing in the country, sent missionaries in order to convert the people to the catholic faith; after which their subjugation followed of course." English and Dutch missionaries are a more harmless kind of people; but Lord MACARTNEY's light infantry and artillery might well appear as formidable to the Chinese as a company of barefooted friars.

From a report made to the council of the mines in Spain by D. FERNANDEZ,

their inspector, concerning a new dying wood from Guiana, named *paraguanan*, it appears to possess a superiority over brazil and logwood in producing shades of red of a more durable nature. Its botanical species is not yet ascertained; but the knowledge of the wood seems to be extending. The bark is the part most valuable in dying.

Citizen BAUDIN, sent on a voyage of discovery by the French government, has returned from America with the richest collection of living exotic plants ever brought into Europe. The number is estimated at 3500, among which are trees 25 feet in height, and from 12 to 15 inches diameter. On his attempting to enter the port of Havre, he found the English Squadron blockading it. The English commander, however, though his order would not permit him to suffer any vessel to enter Havre, very handsomely directed Citizen BAUDIN to proceed to the nearest place in the channel not under blockade. What pity that two such nations should be involved in perpetual hostilities through the pertinacity of their rulers! Decade Philosophic.

Dr. BARTON, of Philadelphia, in his "*Collections for an Essay towards a Materia Medica of the United States*," gives the following account of two articles of food, hitherto little known, the products of North America:

"There grows upon the river Mobile a species of palm, which is but little known to naturalists, but which promises to be an important article of food to man. It has no stalk or stem above ground. The leaves spread regularly all round, and when fully expanded are flabelliform. In the centre of these leaves is produced the receptacle of the fruit, which is of the form and size of a common sugar-loaf. This receptacle consists of a vast number of drupes, or berries, of the size and shape of common plumbs: each is covered with a fibrous, farinaceous, pulpy coating of considerable thickness. This substance is said to resemble manna in texture, colour, and taste; or, perhaps, it still more resembles moist brown sugar, with particles of loaf-sugar mixt with it. It is a most delicious and nourishing food, and is diligently sought after in the places where it grows. Upon first tasting it, it is somewhat bitter and pungent*.

"The large tuberous roots of the Smilax China afford our southern Indians a nourishing food. The fresh roots are well macerated in wooden mortars. The mass is then put into vessels nearly filled with clear water,

* From the information of Mr. WILLIAM BARTRAM. MS *penus ms.* Vol. i.

where it is well mixed with paddles. It is decanted off into other vessels, where it is left to settle, and after the subsidence is completed, the water is cast off, leaving the farinaceous substance at the bottom. When this is taken out and dried, it is an impalpable powder of a redish colour. Mixed with boiling water, it becomes a beautiful jelly, which, when sweetened with honey or sugar, affords a most nourishing and pleasant food for children or aged people. The Indians sometimes use it mixed with fine corn-flour, and fried in fresh bears' oil *."

Citizen OLIVIER, who has been travelling in the east, by order of the French government, is arrived at Constantinople, where he has brought from Persia, Mesopotamia, Syria, Arabia, Cyprus, and Caramaia, the seeds of more than 200 plants in good preservation, many medals, (Greek, Roman, and Parthian) mummies, manuscripts, &c. His accounts of the Turkish empire announce such symptoms of misgovernment and decline, as seem to portend its speedy subversion.

The NATIONAL INSTITUTE at Paris, has applied to the government to convoke a deputation of men of learning from all powers in amity with the French republic, to establish a uniformity in weights and measures, throughout the civilized globe.

The society of *Felix Meritis*, some years since instituted in Amsterdam, is the first literary society in Holland. It consists of about 300 members, and is divided into five departments, viz. 1. Literature. 2. Painting. 3. Commerce and Navigation. 4. Music. 5. Natural History. The latter class is by far the most numerous; and their weekly meeting is attended by upwards of 150 members, one of whom reads a treatise on some subject relating to natural history. The society is in possession of a very excellent and complete physical cabinet, which is in a state of constant improvement and augmentation, and the instruments are kept in the best order. Astronomy, which hitherto has been neglected, is now in an equal degree cultivated and admired. The third story of the interior of the building, is converted into an observatory. A cabinet, twenty-four feet in length and ten in breadth, is appropriated to calculations of the meridian. The observatory is eighty feet (Rhine measure) above the level of the sea, and commands an uninterrupted prospect, except towards the east, where a few buildings obstruct the horizon from five to six degrees. The instruments consist of, 1. An acromatic meridian telescope, by Sisson, three feet, Rhine mea-

sure, in length, the axis twenty-eight inches and a half. 2. A moveable quadrant, of the semidiameter of two feet, by BIRD, finished with great care. &c. &c. &c.

A very valuable Survey of the Province of Moray; historical, geographical, and political, has just been published, by Mr. ISAAC FORSYTH, a spirited young bookseller, of Elgin, and deserves notice in this place. The two first chapters, on the inhabitants and antiquities of Moray, are from the pen of the Rev. Mr. GRANT, one of the ministers of the established church of Scotland. The other two, containing a particular account of every parish, and a dissertation on the agriculture of the country, are written by the Rev. Mr. LESLIE, of Darkland. Mr. MILLAR, engineer of the Sutherland coal work, has given an excellent view of the cathedral of Elgin, and the most correct map of the province hitherto published. In short, this is an interesting work, not only to the native, but also to the antiquary and man of science.

Professor BURTON, of Philadelphia, is preparing for the press a work, intitled, "*Strictures on the Arrangement of the Materia Medica, adopted by Dr. Darwin.*"

Dr. CURRIE, of Philadelphia, is about to publish an elaborate treatise on the yellow fever.

Dr. BRICKELL, of Savannah, has discovered, in Georgia, a new plant, which he has named JEFFERSONIA, in compliment to the vice-president of the United States; of which the following is a description:

JEFFERSONIA pentandria monagynia. *Calyx*, below, composed of five short oval imbricated leaves; *corolla*, monophyllous, funnel shaped, on the receptacle, sub-pentangular, bearing the filaments near the base, its margin hypocrateriform, divided into five round ducts nearly equal; *style*, pitiform, shorter than the petal, but longer than the stamens; *stigma*, quadripid; *anthers*, erect, linear, sagittated; *fruit*, two-univalved, carinated, polyspermons capsules, united at the base, opening on their tops and contiguous sides, having flat seeds, with a marginal wing.

Only one species is as yet discovered, *Jeffersonia sempervirens*. It is a shrub with round polished twining stems, which climb up on bushes and small trees; the petioles short, opposite; leaves oblong, narrow, entire, evergreen, acute; flowers axillary, yellow, having a sweet odour. The woods are full of this delightful shrub, which is covered with blossoms for many months in the year.

A great

A great variety of medical and chemical works have lately made their appearance in America on the origin and mode of prevention of the yellow fever. It seems to be generally admitted, that the fever is not an imported disease, at least that it has, in several instances, originated from the putrefying offal of animal and vegetable matter about the docks of the American ports: with the removal of this infecting mass, the fever has uniformly been mitigated, and gradually removed. Upon this fact Dr. MITCHELL has founded a theory, which is at present very popular, that azote, or nitrous gas (called by him Septon and the Septu acid), is the proximate cause of infectious fever; and that lime and the alcalis, by neutralizing the acid, destroy the source of infection.

Dr. PRIESTLEY's "last Defence of the declining Cause of Phlogiston," has been answered in America by citizen Adet, envoy from the French republic, and by Dr. MACLEAN.

The epidemics which have lately ravaged so large a part of the United States of America, have not been confined to the human species: the cats have been affected with a distemper similar to that which proved so fatal to them in London last year: horned cattle, also, have been very generally diseased: the foxes in some parts of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, have fallen in great numbers by disease; and, in some of the eastern states, geese have been affected in a very singular manner: many have been seen to seize some object with their bills, and adhere to it till they died.

The chemical society of Philadelphia have appointed a committee of five members to analyse, gratis, any ore or mineral substances that shall be sent by any citizen, free of expence, and accompanied with an account of the place and situation in which it was found.

Extracts of Letters from LA LANDE, inspecteur du College de France, Directeur de l'Observatoire de la Republique Francoise, &c. &c. to Major Von ZACH, of Gotha.

FIRST EXTRACT.

The Turkish ambassador shows me great civility and friendship, being very partial to the study of astronomy. On the 15th of November, 1797, he attended, in company with the rest of the foreign ambassadors, the annual opening of the sessions of the *College de France*, in which I read my "*History of Astronomy*" for the year 1797. After the terminations of the sittings, he honoured me with a visit,

accompanied by his whole *suite*, and drank coffee at my house. He is a person of strong intellect, well informed, and interests himself greatly in acquiring a knowledge of our arts, sciences, and literature. He is very constant in his attendance at the Lyceum, where a sofa is appropriated to his separate accommodation. Whenever he sees me, he beckons me to him, and insists upon my seating myself next him. His interpreter, a native of Athens, named CODRIKA, is likewise a man of good abilities, and has translated several of my writings into the Greek language. Notwithstanding the prejudice generally entertained against the Turks, as promoters of learning, it appears they are not totally neglectful of the sciences. A mathematical school has lately been established at Constantinople, consisting of four professors and fifty pupils. Citizen BEAUCHAMP has transmitted to us proof sheets of the tables of logarithms now printing at Constantinople with Turkish types.

The printing of my "*Connoissance des tems Année*," viii. (1800) which is carried on at the national printing-office, being suddenly suspended, I immediately waited on the Director BARRAS, who received me with the greatest affability, and insisted on my staying to dinner. No sooner had I returned home, than I experienced the beneficial effects of my visit, being most agreeably surprised with the receipt of the proof sheets from the office. I shall not attempt to describe the high satisfaction I enjoyed in the unexpected obligation. It affords an incontestible proof that barbarity and Gothic ignorance no longer usurp the reins of government.

My astronomical lectures in the *College de France* are attended by sixty hearers, and their number increases yearly: a pleasing proof that the love of knowledge gains ground among us. The sanguinary Robespierre glutted his thirst for blood with the murder of men of science; he hated them, and not without reason, for he was a tyrant.

SECOND EXTRACT.

Paris, January, 1798.

BUONAPARTE holds the study of astronomy in high esteem, not merely as a patron of science, but because he has a practical knowledge of its value and importance. His acquirements in this branch are not superficial; he has entered into the detail, as I have had an opportunity of discovering in the course of my conversations with this extraordinary man.

THIRD

THIRD EXTRACT. (Of a later date.)

I have had the honour of dining with General BUONAPARTE. Our conversation turned chiefly upon astronomy, the great progress this science has made, and the high patronage it experiences at Gotha. It is truly surprising to wit-

ness the profound mathematical knowledge which BUONAPARTE possesses. Not even the most trifling circumstances have escaped his notice; he is familiar in every branch, and constantly attends the sittings of the *National Institute*, of which he has been elected an associate.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers who desire a correct and early Notice of their Works, are intreated to transmit copies of the same.

ARCHITECTURE.

AN Essay on British Cottage Architecture: an attempt to perpetuate, on principle, that peculiar mode of building, which was originally the effect of chance, supported by designs, comprising dwellings for the peasant, and retreats for the gentleman, by James Malton, 4to. 11. 7s.

Hookham and Carpenter.

DRAMA.

Don Carlos, Prince Royal of Spain: an historical drama from the German of Frederick Schiller, author of the Robbers, &c. by the translators of Fiesco, 5s. Miller.

Don Carlos, a tragedy, translated from the German of Frederick Schiller. Harding.

The Forrester, or the Royal Seat, a drama, written by John Bayley, 1s. 6d. Lee and Hurst.

Clavidgo, a tragedy, from the German of Goethe, author of the Sorrows of Werter, 2s. 6d. Johnson.

The Inquisitor, a play in five acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, 2s. Robinsons.

The Inquisitor, a tragedy, (never performed) altered from the German, by the late James Petit Andrews, Esq. and Henry James Pye, 2s. Hatchard.

EDUCATION.

Minor Morals, interspersed with sketches of natural history, historical anecdotes, and original stories, by Charlotte Smith, 2 vols. 4s. 6d. Law.

Essay on the Education of Youth, by John Evans, A. M. 1s. —

Keeper's Travels in search of his Master, 1s. 6d. Newberry.

Select Lessons in Prose and Verse, designed for the improvement of youth, 1s. 9d. Lee and Hurst.

Geographical and Biographical Exercises, designed for the use of young ladies, by W. Butler, 3s. 6d. T. Conder.

True Stories, translated from the French, for the amusement of good children, 1s. 6d. Egerton.

GEOGRAPHY AND VOYAGES.

Sketch of the Voyage of Discovery undertaken by M. de la Perouse, drawn from the original lately published at Paris, 1s. 6d. Allen.

The Voyage of La Perouse round the World, in the years 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788, arranged by M. L. A. Millet Mureau, translated from the French, in three large

MONTHLY MAG. No. XXXIV.

volumes 8vo. without omissions of any kind, with nearly 50 plates. Johnson.

HISTORY.

An Introduction to the Literary History of the 14th and 15th Centuries, 5s. boards.

Cadell and Davies.

A Vindication of Homer, and of the Ancient Poets and Historians, who have recorded the siege and fall of Troy: in answer to two late publications of Mr. Bryant; with a map and plates, by I. B. S. Morritt, Esq. 4to. 12s. Cadell and Davies.

LAW.

Observations on the Statutes for registering Deeds, with Cases upon the Operation and Intent of those Statutes; and Instructions for carrying them into Effect, by John Rigge, deputy register for Middlesex. 5s. boards. Butterworth.

Reports of Cases determined in the Court of King's Bench, in Easter Term 1798. vol. 7. part vii. by Domford and East. 5s. Butterworth.

MAPS.

The Hibernian Atlas; or, General Description of Ireland, beautifully engraved on 78 plates, comprising 37 maps, 1 vol. 4to. 10s. 6d. Laurie and Whittle.

MEDICINE.

A Lecture on the Situation of the large Blood vessels of the Extremities, and the Methods of making effectual Pressure on the Arteries in Cases of dangerous Effusions of Blood from Wounds, a new edition; to which is now added, an Explanation of the Nature of Wounds, more particularly those received from fire-arms, by W. Blizard, F. R. S. 3s. Dilly.

The Substance of a Lecture, delivered July 7, on the Inoculation of the Cow Pox, with a View to extinguish the Small Pox, by George Pearson, M. D. physician to St. George's hospital, &c.

An Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolæ Vaccinæ, a Disease discovered in some of the western Counties of England, particularly Gloucestershire, and known by the Name of the Cow Pox; with Observations on the Origin of the Small Pox, and on Inoculation, by Edward Jenner, M. D. F. R. S. 7s. 6d. bds. Murray and Highley.

A comparative View of the Chemical and Medical Properties of the Bristol Hotwell Water. 6d. Lee and Hurst.

H

MTA

METAPHYSICS.

Intellectual Freedom: an Essay on the Source and Nature of moral Evil, by *Richard Hayes Southwell*. 3s. Lee and Hurst.

MISCELLANIES.

The August Fashions of London and Paris; containing six beautifully coloured figures of ladies in the actually prevailing and most favourite dresses of the month: intended for the use of milliners, &c. and of ladies of quality and private families residing in the country. To be continued monthly, price 1s. 6d. per month. Hookham and Carpenter.

Count Rumford's Experimental Essays, Political, Economical, and Philosophical.

Essay VIII. On the Propagation of Heat in various Substances.

Essay IX. An Inquiry concerning the Source of Heat excited by Friction. 2s. 6d. Cadell.

The above complete the 2d volume.

The Beauties of Burke, selected from his writings, 2 vols. 8vo. 10s. Myers.

Lottery Book; or, An Account shewing the Tickets entitled to Benefits in the Lottery for the year 1797, published by the special order of the managers of the lottery. 10s. 6d. Woodfall.

Letter to the Author of a Pamphlet, intitled, "Remarks on the Pursuits of Literature," dated, Cambridge, May 1, 1798, containing Observations on the Remarks. 1s. Lee and Hurst.

An Appendage to the Toilet: an Essay on the Teeth, dedicated to the ladies, by *Hugh Meiser*, M. D. 2s. 6d. Hookham and Carpenter.

A general Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary of the English Language, in which it has been attempted to improve on the plan of Mr. Sheridan, by *Stephen Jones*. 8vo. 8s. boards. Vernor and Hood, Lee and Hurst, &c.

A Complete Treatise of Land Surveying, by the Chain, Cross, and Offset Staffs only, in three parts, by *William Davis*, Author of the Use of the Globes, lately published, and Member of the Philosophical Society, London. Baynes.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. 6. 4to. 11. 1s. boards.

Elmsley and Bremner.

Some new Experiments, with Observations upon Heat, shewing the erroneous Principles of the French Theory. Also a Letter to Henry Cavendish, containing pointed Animadversions and Strictures upon some late chemical Papers in the Philosophical Transactions, by *Robert Harrington*, M. D. 3s. Cadell and Davies.

Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, for the year 1798, Part i. 8s. 6d. Elmsley and Bremner.

The select Works of Antony Van Leeuwenhoek, containing his Microscopical Discoveries, in many of the Works of Nature, translated from the Dutch and Latin editions,

by *Samuel Hoole*. Part i. 4to. Illustrated with copper-plates. Part i. Price 10s. 6d. Nicol. Transactions of the Linnæan Society, vol. 4. 4to. 11. 5s. White.

NAVAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Medical Discipline; or, Rules and Regulations for the more effectual Preservation of Health on board the East India Company's Ships, by *Alex. Stewart*, surgeon. 2s. 6d. Murray and Highley.

Elucidation of several Parts of his Majesty's Regulations for the Formations and Movements of Cavalry, with thirty copper-plates. 6s. Egerton.

General Regulations and Orders relative to the Duties in Field and Cantonments. 1s. Egerton.

Instructions for the Provisional Cavalry, by command of his Royal Highness, the commander in chief. 1s. 6d. Egerton.

Minutes and Observations for the Use of the Herefordshire Gentlemen and Yeomanry, by the Adjutant of the corps. 1s. Egerton.

Minutes of the Proceedings of a Naval Court Martial, held on board his Majesty's Ship Prince, before Cadiz, on June 12, 1798, to try the right hon. Lord Henry Paulett, captain of his majesty's ship the Thalia, on a charge exhibited against him by Lieut. Robert Forbes, taken, by permission of the court, by R. Tucker, purser of the London. 1s. Debrett.

NOVELS.

Melbourne, a Novel, 3 vols. 10s. 6d. Lane and Miller.

Ella; or, He's always in the Way, by *Maria Hunter*, 2 vols. 7s. Lane and Miller.

Godfrey de Hastings, a Romance, 3 vols. 10s. 6d. Lane and Miller.

Rosalind de Tracey, by *Eloisa Sophia Tomlins*, 3 vols. 10s. 6d. sewed. Dilly.

The Story of David Doubtful; or, The Reprobate Reformed, from the Fool of Quality. 1s. 6d. Vernor and Hood.

Mort Castle, a Gothic Story. 3s. 6d. bds. Wallis.

POETRY.

The Patrons of Genius, a satirical Poem, with Anecdotes, &c. 2s. 6d. Parsons.

Extracts from the Works of the most celebrated Italian Poets, with Translations by admired English Authors. 8s. Rivingtons.

POLITICS.

The fatal Effects of French Principles, exemplified in a Narration of Facts, to which the author was an eye-witness, by *William Wife*. 6d. Rivingtons.

Considerations upon the State of Public Affairs in the Year 1798, part iii. The domestic State and general Policy of Great Britain. 2s. Rivingtons.

Bonaparte in Britain! Every Man's Friend, or Britain's Monitor. Observations on the fatal Consequences attending every Class of Persons in this Kingdom upon a successful Invasion by the French. 2s. 6d. Symonds.

The Trial of James O'Coigly, Arthur O'Connor,

● Connor, esq. John Binns, John Allen, and Jeremiah Leary, for High Treason, at Maidstone, on the 21st and 22d day of May 1798, taken in short-hand by Joseph Gurney, 8vo. 9s. boards. Gurney.

Parliamentary Register of the last Sessions, 3 vols. 1l. 12s. Debreit.

THEOLOGY.

A Sermon preached in the Chapel of the Foundling Hospital, June 2, 1798, on the Consecration of the Colours presented by the Right Hon. Lady Loughborough to the Bloomsbury and Inns of Court Association, by the Rev. T. Willis, L. L. D. 1s. Cadell and Davies.

The Superiority of Christian to Heathen Morality, instanced in the Virtues of Charity and Humility, a Sermon preached before the University of Oxford, on Quinquagesima Sunday, 1798, by William West Green, Vice Principal of Magdalen Hall, 1s. Rivington.

A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Towcester, at the Triennial Visitation of the Bishop of Peterborough, on June 16, 1798, by Ralph Churton, Rector of Middleton Cheney, Northamptonshire. 6d. Rivingtons.

Radical Reform; addressed to All, particularly the Clergy of the Established Church, by a Clergyman. 6d. Rivingtons.

Religious Conduct the most beneficial Proof of Patriotism, a Sermon preached at St. Andrews, Holborn, on July 1, 1798, by Charles Barton, Rector of St. Andrew. 1s. Rivingtons.

The Consequences of French Invasion considered as Motives to Union and Exertion, in an Address to the Parishioners of Woolwich, on their Meeting to form an Armed Association, by G. A. Thomas, Rector of Woolwich. 4d. Rivingtons.

The Beauties of Saurin, and a Sermon on the Difficulties of the Christian Religion, never before translated, by the Rev. D. Rivers, 2s. 6d. Lee and Hurst.

Philosophical Letter to Lady Loughborough from the Earl of Abingdon, in consequence of her Presentation of the Colours to the Inns of Court Association. 6d. Burnis.

A Sermon preached before the University at St. Mary's, Oxford, on the 29th May, 1798, being the Anniversary of the Restoration, by Charles Sawkins, Student of Christ Church, 1s. 6d. Rivingtons.

TOPOGRAPHY.

A View of Ancient and Modern Dublin, with its Improvements. To which is added, a Tour to Bellevue in the County of Wicklow; also a Tour from Dublin to London, by Bangor, Langollen, Shrewsbury, Oxford, &c. by John Ferrar, of Dublin, with plates, 8vo. 6s. 6d. Becket.

USEFUL ARTS.

An Epitome of Book-keeping; shewing at one View, on a single sheet of Paper, the true Method of keeping a sett of Books in the Italian Method. Vernor and Hood.

A Complete Treatise of Land Surveying, by William Davis, Author of the Use of the Globes, lately published, and Member of the Philosophical Society, London, 7s. boards. Faulder.

IN FRENCH.

Recueil de Contes d'Auguste Lafontaine, traduits de l'Allemand. 18mo. 4 toms. 10s. Elmsley and Bremner.

Histoire de la Republique, par Famin, 2 vols. 8vo. Elmsley and Bremner.

Voyage de Starovinus à Batavia, 8vo. Elmsley and Bremner.

Essai sur L'Espece Humaine, par Walkenaer. 8vo. Elmsley and Bremner.

Demonstration de la Fausseté de la Nouvelle Chemie, par Monet, 8vo. Elmsley and Bremner.

Vie de Marie Antoinette, Reine de France.

Description et Usage des Globes pour les écoles; suivi d'un traité du calendrier, et d'une Table des principales époques de la Chronologie, pour servir d'Introduction à la Géographie, à la Navigation et à l'Histoire, par M. Desjouis, Ancien Professeur de Mathématique et de Physique. 12mo. boards. 2s. 6d. Duleau and Co.

Augusta, Roman, 3 vols. 12mo. Duleau and Co.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

In July, 1798.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE account of the parliamentary proceedings in our last number, was closed with his Majesty's message to both houses, respecting certain British regiments of militia proceeding to Ireland.

Mr. DUNDAS, on the 20th of June, presented offers, to go upon the same service, from the Oxfordshire, Old Bucks, Caernarvonshire, Denbighshire, Warwickshire, and Merionethshire.

The order of the day being read, for the second reading of the bill for authorising the militia to go to Ireland. General TARLETON entered upon a general

opposition to the principle of the bill. The measure, he contended, was not more objectionable in a constitutional point of view, than it would prove ineffectual in producing any benefit to the country. He said, the militia in this country had been estimated at 100,000 men. Upon investigation, however, this number would be found to be reduced to 32,000, of which administration were now intending to send away 12,000. He also enumerated the number of the supplementary militia and the volunteer cavalry, and declared the number of effective men, exclusive of the 12,000, which by the present bill were to

be sent to Ireland, would not amount to more than 20,000. Of the whole of the force to be mustered in this country at this moment, there were not more than 37,000 men who had carried arms for more than one year. The military force in Ireland, including the yeomary and other corps, consisted of 80,000 men and 30 general officers; yet the peasantry alone were able to make head against them. What then would the small addition of 12,000 be able to effect? The expedition to Ostend, which was a mere chimera of the right honourable gentleman's, had swallowed up 1500 men, whose services would have been much more effectual in defending the country at this moment, than in executing the chimerical enterprize in which they were employed.

Mr. Secretary DUNDAS replied, that General TARLETON was wrong in his statement. Upwards of 40,000 men had been under arms in this country for three years past. The honourable general, when he said that an army of 80,000 men in Ireland could not make head against the peasantry, should have recollected, that in America the peasantry had made head against a well disciplined army, commanded by able officers. With regard to the expedition to Ostend, it should be recollected, that it was not only undertaken by the advice, but by the earnest intreaty, of Sir CHALRES GREY.

Mr. JEKYLL strongly defended the arguments of General TARLETON, and contended, that the measure was unconstitutional. The present was the first time that he, as a member of that house, had received any intimation from the executive government, concerning the rebellion in Ireland. "And how can I know," said Mr. JEKYLL, "but, that this is a resistance which the people of Ireland have a right to make."

Mr. DUNDAS, upon hearing this last expression, stood up, and moved to put in force the standing order for clearing the house of strangers; which was done accordingly, and none were admitted during the remainder of the evening—but the debate, we understand, continued for some time; after which the house divided on the question for the second reading of the bill. Ayes 43—Noes 11. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

On the 22d of June, Lord GEORGE CAVENDISH introduced into the house of commons a series of resolutions relative to Ireland, but the order of the house relative to the exclusion of strangers, being

enforced, the public were again deprived of the opportunity of knowing the sentiments of their representatives. The resolutions proposed by his lordship, were similar to others which had been proposed upon the same subject, and they experienced the same reception from the ministerial side of the house.

The Earl of BESBOROUGH, on the 25th of June, moved, in the house of lords, an address to his Majesty on the affairs of Ireland, which was seconded by the Earl of Suffolk, and was negatived by 51 votes and proxies, against 21.

The Duke of BEDFORD also, on the same day, after a very able speech, moved a resolution upon the same subject, which was negatived by 63 to 20.

Nothing further of importance occurred in either house of parliament, till the 29th of June, when his Majesty prorogued them until the 8th day of August. The speech from the throne, on this occasion, assured the two houses that they had, during the present session, amply fulfilled the solemn and unanimous assurances which his Majesty had received from them at its commencement. That a spirit of ardent and voluntary exertion diffused itself through every part of the kingdom, had strengthened and confirmed our internal security—that his fleets and armies had met the menaces of invasion, by blocking up our enemies in their principal ports—that the extensive and equitable scheme of contribution, by which so large a portion of our expence will be defrayed within the year, had defeated the expectation of those who had vainly hoped to exhaust our means and destroy our public credit—that the provision which had been made for the redemption of the land-tax, had established a system, which, in its operation, might produce the happiest consequences in the diminution of our debt, and the support of public credit. His Majesty next announced to his parliament, that the designs of the disaffected, carried on in concert with our inveterate enemies, had been unremittingly pursued, but had been happily and effectually counteracted in this kingdom, by the zeal and loyalty of his subjects. In Ireland, they had broken out in acts of the most criminal rebellion. That every effort had been made on his Majesty's part to subdue this dangerous spirit. The honourable conduct of so many of his regiments of militia, in this kingdom, in offering their services to subdue the rebellion in Ireland, afforded the strongest pledge of the military ardour which actuated this valuable

valuable part of our national defence. With the advantage of this support, and after the distinguished successes which had already attended his arms against the rebels, he trusted that the time was fast approaching, when those now seduced from their allegiance would be brought to a just sense of the guilt they had incurred, and would intitle themselves to forgiveness. That this temporary interruption of tranquillity, and all its attendant calamities, must be attributed to those pernicious principles which had been so industriously propagated in that kingdom.

The capture of *La Seine*, by Captain STIRLING, off the coast of France, claims particular notice, from the extraordinary defence made by the enemy. On the morning of the 29th of May, Captain STIRLING, with three ships of war, gave chase to the French frigate *La Seine*, off the Saintes; one of his ships, the *Piquet* brought her to action about eleven at night, and continued a running fight till the Jason passed between the two; at this instant, the land near the Point de la Trench, was seen close on the larboard bow of the Jason, and before the ship could answer her helm, she took the ground close to the enemy, who had grounded also; the Jason swung with her stern close to the enemy's broadside, who, although he was dismasted, took advantage of his happy position; but a well directed fire was kept up by the English, and at half past two she struck. She was commanded by LE CAPITAINE BRIJOT; her force 42 guns and 610 men, including troops; she sailed from L'Isle de France three months before, bound to L'Orient.

The *Pique*, as has been observed, brought the enemy to action, but the main-top-mast being carried away, she was obliged to drop astern; ardour urging her on to renew the combat, she did not hear Captain STIRLING hail her to anchor, and she, therefore, grounded on the off-side the Jason, near enough to receive the enemy's shot over the latter. The *Pique*, therefore, became bilged, and was ordered to be destroyed the next morning. It was with great difficulty the prize was saved, even after throwing her guns, &c. overboard. The carnage on board *La Seine* was very great, 170 men were killed, and about 100 wounded. Captain STIRLING's ship, the Jason, had not one mast or yard undamaged, nor a shroud or a rope, that was not cut. The loss on board the Jason was seven killed, and twelve wounded. The loss on board the *Pique*, was one killed and nine wounded.

IRELAND.

In our last number we left the insurgents, in Wexford, in great force, and the king's troops making approaches to attack them. The long expected engagement took place on the 21st of June, but with much less slaughter and effect than had been expected. On that morning, about seven o'clock, the rebel camp upon Vinegar Hill, was attacked and carried in about an hour and a half. General LAKE commanded upon this occasion, and ordered the attack to be made in several columns, under Generals DUNDAS, JOHNSON, CUSTACE, DUFF, and LOFTUS. The rebels maintained their ground obstinately for the time above-mentioned; but, on perceiving the danger of being surrounded, they fled with great precipitation. General LAKE said their loss could not then be ascertained, but it must have been very considerable. The rebels lost thirteen pieces of small ordnance, of various sizes. After this action the king's troops entered the town of Wexford, and the insurgents retreated. General MOORE entered so opportunely, as to prevent it from being laid in ashes. Previous to the insurgents evacuating Wexford, they deputed a Captain M'MANUS, to inform the commander of the king's troops, that they were ready to deliver up the town without opposition, lay down their arms, and return to their allegiance, provided their persons and property were guaranteed by him; General LAKE returned for answer, that he could not attend to any terms offered by rebels in arms against their sovereign. The insurgents, after the affair at Wexford, assembled in great force in the mountains of Wicklow, and on the 25th of June, several thousands of them made an attack upon Hacketstown. Lieut. GARDINER, with the forces under him, took an advantageous position to endeavour to prevent the rebels from gaining possession of the town, but was soon obliged to retreat, to line the walls and windows of the barrack. A contest continued in the midst of flames (for the rebels set fire to the town) for nine hours, when they were obliged to retreat. The insurgents must have suffered greatly, for thirty cart loads of killed and wounded were carried off by them in their retreat. There were ten killed and twenty wounded of the king's troops, upon this occasion.

Notwithstanding these successes, the rebellion was far from being entirely suppressed. Large bodies of the insurgents made approaches towards Dublin, stopping all the mail-coaches on the roads, and

and committing other depredations; large bodies of those who had been in the mountains, passed over to the bog of Allen, and on the 12th of July, a body of about fifteen hundred, attacked the town of Clonard, where they were repulsed, with the loss of sixty men, by Colonel BLAKE. This body, after their defeat, moved towards Longwood, whence they were pursued almost to Culmullin. About thirty were killed in the pursuit. The main body of the insurgents having reached Dunboyne, the next evening proceeded to the hill at Garretstown, whither General MYERS, with the troops under his command, was ordered to pursue them. The rebels, however, went off in the night for the Boyne, and possessed it: they were pursued by two divisions under Generals WEMYS and MEYRICK; and their cavalry having come up with them, they formed a strong position in the road to Ardee. As soon as the Sutherland regiment, with the battalion guns arrived, the rebels fell into confusion, and were soon afterwards forced into the bog, where a very considerable number were killed, and a quantity of pikes and muskets taken.

Lord CORNWALLIS, the new Lord Lieutenant, sent a message on the 17th of July, by Lord CASTLEREAGH, to the house of commons, purporting, that he had received the King's commands to acquaint them, "that he had signified his gracious intention of granting his general and free pardon for all offences committed on or before a certain day, *upon such conditions* and with such *exceptions* as may be *compatible* with the *public safety*; for carrying which purpose into execution, his Majesty has signified his gracious intention of sanctioning, by his royal signature, a bill for that purpose, previous to its being submitted for the concurrence of parliament.

FRANCE.

The extraordinary expedition of Gen. BUONAPARTE has excited the attention not only of the French republic, but of all Europe. Victory, still constant to his standard, has led him triumphantly into Malta. The French effected a landing on the morning of the 10th of June, and having invested the town, proceeded immediately to cannonade it on all sides. The resistance of the Maltese appears to have been very slight; a sortie was made from the fortrefs, in which the standard of the order of Malta fell into the hands of the French; and, on the following day, the knights surrendered the town, and re-

nounced their property in the island to the captors. Several ships, immense quantities of cannon, muskets, powder, and other ammunition, were the fruits of this conquest; which the directory stated was undertaken in consequence of the protection afforded by Malta to French emigrants; the ill-treatment which the "friends of liberty" experienced in the island; the shutting of the ports against French vessels; the refusal of the grand-master, by a manifesto of the 10th of October, 1793, to recognize the French ambassador, but as a *charge d'affair* of the thing; and, finally, the refusal made to the request of BUONAPARTE for water, on the day previous to the landing of his troops.

L. PUYREVEAU, after remarking in the council of five hundred, on the 3d of July, that the public assemblies were infested with royalists; and pointing out the necessity of checking the enterprises of the emigrants and emissaries of the English government, expressed his opinion, that domiciliary visits ought to be renewed according to the 359th article of the constitution. He concluded by moving a message to the Directory to inquire, whether the laws were sufficient to remove the obnoxious persons to whom he had adverted?

The Directory in answer declared, that the English government was employing every means to avert the fatal blow by which it was threatened, and called for powers to enable the executive to arrest emigrants, and other enemies of the public tranquillity, wherever they might be concealed. A message to this purpose being read from the Directory, the council entered into several resolutions, empowering the executive government to order domiciliary visits, during one month from the date thereof, for the purpose of apprehending the agents of England, emigrants who had returned, and transported priests.

LECOINTRE, in the council of five hundred, on the 11th of July, in the name of the Directory, demanded the sum of 15,000 livres for the purchase of foreign and domestic newspapers. He likewise produced, on the 14th, an account of the directorial expences for the seventh year, which amounted to 3,536,544 livres, including 756,000 for personal services, and 1,150,000 for what was termed "extraordinary contributions." The council of five hundred decreed, by a majority of 52, that the vacant places of judges in the tribunal of Cassation should be

be filled up from the suppleans, according to seniority, instead of leaving the appointment to the directory. BUONAPARTE, brother of the general, on this question, voted against the directory.

HOLLAND.

A kind of revolution, or rather an elevation of one party over the heads of another, has lately taken place in the Batavian republic. A grand supper was given, on the 11th of June, at a tavern at the Hague, where most of the officers in the garrison were present, with General DAENDELS at their head. There were also some commissaries belonging to the former government and the ancient corporations. A paper was here produced for the signature of those present, of which the principal purport was, that the legislative assembly should leave their post. Several arrests took place on the same night. On the following morning the legislative assembly declared their sittings permanent, and procured the assistance of five companies of infantry, and a detachment of cavalry. In the afternoon, at five o'clock, Gen. DAENDELS, at the head of three companies of infantry, went to the department of war, and afterwards to the hotel of Amsterdam, with intent to arrest the executive directors, who were supposed to be sitting there. He only took citizen Van LANGEN, who was sent to confinement at Woerden. Two directors accepted their dismissal. A great number of the legislative body were afterwards arrested, the decree which perpetuated its powers repealed, and a new provisional executive power created. The utmost joy, it is said, prevailed in consequence of this event, and a general illumination took place at the Hague, Amsterdam, and other places. General JOUBERT openly approved of this revolution, and C. LACROIX protested, in vain, against it; but a courier was soon afterwards dispatched commanding his attendance at Paris. Two contradictory accounts were given to the French directory of this affair; but, upon the whole, they approved the proceedings.

WEST INDIES.

Brigadier-gen. MAITLAND, command-

ing his majesty's forces in the island of St. Domingo, has been obliged to evacuate the towns of Port-au-Prince and St. Marc's. There appeared to this commander but two modes in any degree practicable to effect the hazardous affair with safety to his Majesty's troops. The one to withdraw the small British force, and such of the colonial troops as he could induce to go with him, in a precipitate manner, after blowing up the forts; the other, to state fairly to the enemy his determination, and, acting as events occurred, to endeavour, in a deliberate way, to withdraw the whole force, and; at the same time, to attempt to make some terms for the numerous inhabitants who wished to remain. Upon mature deliberation, the general embraced the latter mode. He accordingly sent a flag of truce to the republican general TOUSSAINT, to acquaint him with his resolution. The humanity of the French general induced him to agree to the last proposition, and to send to Port-au-Prince, on the 28th of May, a confidential officer, on his part, to agree to terms. In two days an agreement was mutually exchanged and ratified by both parties. The French general stipulated, in this agreement, in the most solemn manner, to guarantee the lives and properties of all the inhabitants who might choose to remain.

AMERICA.

The house of representatives of the United States, on the 16th of May, passed a bill which had originated in the senate, authorizing the president to direct the commanders of the American armed vessels to take and bring into the ports of the United States any French cruizers which shall have committed depredations on the citizens thereof, or which shall be found hovering on the coast for that purpose; and also to retake any American merchantmen that may have been captured by such cruizers. This vigorous measure was soon followed by another; a bill to prohibit all commercial intercourse between France and the United States, passed the house of representatives a few days afterwards.

Marriages and Deaths, in and near London.

Married.] Mr. Griffiths, of Whitechapel, to Miss D. Buttery, of Mary-le-Bone.

At Walthamstow, Mr. Northage, of Laurence-lane, to Miss Holloway.

Mr. M. Robinson, of Red-lion-street, to Miss Carter, of Woodbridge.

J. Holmes, esq. late of Calcutta, to Miss Wellows, of Epping Forest.

At Grove House, the hon. J. Olmuis, to Miss Morgan, daughter of J. Morgan, esq. of the Inner-temple.

Mr. E. Marten, of the Piazza, Covent-garden,

garden, to Miss F. Phillips, of Northumberland-street, Strand.

At Woodford, Job Matthew Raikes, esq. of London, to Miss Bayly, daughter of N. Bayly, esq. of Bayly's-vale, in Jamaica.

At Pinner, John George Childrens, esq. only son of George Childrens, esq. of Tunbridge, to Miss Holwell, daughter of Lieut. Col. Holwell, of Southborough.

At St. James's, Dr. Vesturme, physician to the foreign troops, to Miss Paillet, of Sloane-street.

Captain James Salmend, of the Bengal military establishment, to Miss Louisa Scott, 3d daughter of David Scott, esq. M. P. of Upper Harley-street.

At Tottenham, Robert Prickett, esq. of Mansion-house-street, to Miss Salte, of Tottenham.

Mr. John Browne, jun. of Fish-street-hill, to Miss Horston, of Leicester-square.

In London, William Moore, esq. of the royal navy, to Miss Gale.

Died.] At St. James's palace, Lewis Albert, esq. one of his majesty's pages.

In Weymouth-street, Edw. Reeve, esq.

Mr. Matthew Whiting, of Ratcliff-cross.

After a short illness, Mrs. Glover, of the White-horse, near Holland-house, Kensington.

At his house, in Lincoln's-inn-fields, Mr. Serjeant Adair, M. P. chief justice of Chester.

At Hampstead, in his 74th year, Mrs. Beckford, widow of the late right hon. Wm. Beckford, lord mayor of London, and daughter and co-heiress of the hon. George Hamilton, 3d son of James, 6th earl of Abercorn, lineally descended from the blood royal of Scotland.

In London, aged 70, Neil Jameison, esq. of Norfolk, in Virginia.

At Sunbury, Mrs. Rose Ann Borne, wife of Mr. Thomas Borne, surgeon.

In Sloane-street, J. Reid, esq. rear-admiral in the navy.

In Conduit-street, colonel John Cockerell, late of the East India service in Bengal. His death was occasioned by a sudden accumulation of water in the chest and brain.

In Somer's Town, William Hannam, esq. for many years, and until lately, provost-marshal of the Savoy.

At Chelsea, Mrs. Exton, widow of Dr. Exton.

At Tottenham, H. Grace, esq.

At Walthamstow, Mr. H. Plimpton.

After a short illness, in London, E. Fugion, one of the Bow-street officers.

Suddenly, at his house, at Charing-cross, Mr. Harrison, sadler to the king.

In Upper Grosvenor-street, Miss Duckett, daughter of Sir G. Duckett, bart.

In St. Sepulchre's workhouse, aged 84, Mr. Jobson, well known in all parts of England as an itinerant puppet-showman.

At Chelsea, Mrs. Mary Hand, who for more than sixty years kept the royal bun-house.

In New Bond-street, Mrs. Godbold.

In Howland-street, Mrs. Saxby, widow of George Saxby, esq. formerly receiver-general of South Carolina.

At his house on Snow-hill, after a lingering illness, Mr. Jacob Meane, coffin-plate-chaser.

In Portland-street, Mrs. Hastie.

In Devonshire-street, Queen-square, Mr. Jaques, carpenter.

[Respecting the late *William Henry Lambton*, esq. we have been favoured with the following interesting particulars. Amongst those distinguished characters, whose laudable career of patriotic exertion, or private benevolence, has been cut short by a premature death, few can more justly claim the affectionate regard of posterity, than the late William Henry Lambton, esq. As a star of superior magnitude, he shone for a moment above the political horizon, and enlivened with his benignant influence, the orbit of his private life. Yet, whilst his public merits, as one of those (few, indeed, in number) who dared to stem the torrent of popular delusion, will stand recorded in the history of his country, the remembrance of his private virtues, and the example of his domestic life, confined to a narrow sphere, may perish in the bosoms of his associates and his friends. To snatch these from oblivion, and point them out to the general admiration; to trace the early dawns of his youth, and the successive development of his acquisitions in mature years, would require the pen of genius enlightened by the torch of intercourse; a short sketch, however, of his public and private life, may not be unworthy of attention, and authenticity of facts make some atonement for deficiency of illustration. If the pride of ancestry was not soon forgot in the contemplation of personal merit, we might largely expatiate on the advantages he derived from birth, and trace the family of Lambton, residing on their patrimonial estate in the county of Durham, from the Saxon ages; or enhance the value of his maternal descent from a line of Scottish nobles. But the reputation of the progenitors was eclipsed by the virtues of the descendant, and the light they afforded reflected strongly back in the lustre of his fame. This inestimable character was born on the 15th of November, 1764, the son of General John Lambton, of the 68th regiment of foot, and Lady Susan Lyon, sister to the Earl of Strathmore. His predecessors had frequently represented the county and city of Durham in parliament, and his father had seated himself with considerable popularity for the latter, by asserting the privileges of the freemen, in opposition to the usurpations of fictitious votes. The fond affection of a parent, hoping his son might one day hold a seat in the national councils, determined that no advantage of education should be wanting to render him worthy of the important trust. In conformity to this design, Mr. Lambton was placed,

placed, at the early age of seven years, at Wandsworth school, in Surry, which is generally regarded a nursery for Eton. To that seminary he was removed at twelve, and there discovered the dawns of his genius, in passing through the different forms till he reached the sixth class. His reputation was deservedly high amongst the scholars of his day; and in the composition of Latin verses he particularly excelled. The "*Musæ Etonensis*," affords a valuable specimen of the elegance and purity of his odes. He was entered a fellow-commoner of Trinity College, Cambridge, in Oct. 1782, and continued there till July 1784, pursuing the career of his studies, and unfolding the vigour of his mind. As it is pleasing to contemplate the early connection of men, afterwards united in the noblest pursuits, we recognize with peculiar satisfaction, among the companions of Mr. Lambton's academic life, those steady opponents of corruption, WHITBREAD and GREY. To give a polish to his early acquisitions, and extend his knowledge of the world and mankind, Mr. Lambton proceeded, with a private tutor, to the continent. The extent of his tour embraced France and Switzerland, with a short excursion into Spain; but the principal places of his residence were Paris and Versailles. There he distinguished himself by the elegance of his appearance, and the liberality of his disposition, and returned to England with all the requisites of an accomplished gentleman. The sequel of his life exhibited him more fully to the public eye, and the acquisitions of the youth, were amply displayed in the development of the man. Soon after his return from the continent, Mr. Lambton became a member of the British legislature, being returned, on the resignation of his father (in Feb. 1787), for the city of Durham, which place he continued to represent during the remainder of his life. In the senate, Mr. Lambton soon distinguished himself as a speaker, in seconding the motion of Mr. Fox, for a repeal of the shop tax, on the 24th of April, and then afforded a very promising prospect of those talents which he afterwards, on many occasions, displayed. The questions to which, in the sequel, he principally directed his attention, were such as related to the constitution of his country, or in which the welfare of the public was materially concerned. As an orator, his elocution was clear and articulate, his language manly and energetic, his arguments pertinent and often cogent; in quotation he was apt, happy in his allusions, and in his manner graceful. To the honour of Mr. Lambton, as a man, and as a senator, be it recorded, that he never voted for a measure in which millions were lavishly squandered for the purposes of corruption, or blood wantonly wasted for the prosecution of intrigue. The benevolence of his heart inclined him to detest the calamities of war, and the soundness of his judgment enabled

him to detect those fallacious sophisms, by which nations are frequently involved in desolation and ruin. Of this, ample proof is afforded by his censures on the conduct of ministry concerning the Spanish and Russian armaments, and his decided opposition to the commencement and prosecution of the calamitous war with France. During the agitation of various motions relative to the abolition of the slave trade, Mr. Lambton always divided with the friends of humanity, in opposition to the continuance of that abominable traffic. But the most important features of Mr. Lambton's political conduct, were his attacks on the corruptions of parliament, and his vindications of the necessity of reform. In March 1792, he ably exposed the corrupt practices of the agents of government in the Westminster election of 1788, in seconding a motion for an inquiry into that subject. In the following month, his name appeared as an original member of the society of "*the Friends of the People associated for the Purpose of obtaining a Parliamentary Reform*," and, as chairman, he signed their *celebrated declaration and address*, of the 26th of April. This association being exposed to considerable obliquy, Mr. Lambton came forward in defence of its principles and proceedings; on various occasions in the house of commons, and once as a freeholder in the county of Durham. In the former he was particularly animated in repelling the attacks of Mr. Baker in May, 1794—and, on the latter occasion, he opposed the Bishop of Durham and other ministerialists, with ability and with considerable effect. When the nation was panic struck with alarms, in December 1792, Mr. Lambton nobly withstood the delusions of ministry, and united with a band of generous patriots in support of the liberty of the press. It could not then be expected, that he would escape the malicious insinuations with which the friends of peace and reform were, at that time, assailed by the advocates of war and corruption; and accordingly, we find him refuting a false accusation and defending the general tenor of his conduct, in a letter published in a provincial paper of Dec. 1792. In the course of this letter, he very truly observed, "From a state of confusion I have every thing to lose, and nothing to gain; and I must hope, that neither my head is so weak, nor my heart so wicked, as to seek the misery of others at so great a personal risk. All I wish is, to see this happy constitution reformed upon its own principles, and that every reparation may be made in the style of the building." The proceedings in parliament, relative to the memorable state trials of 1794, met with Mr. Lambton's decided opposition, both before and after the acquittal of the prisoners; and the principles which actuated the whole tenor of his public life, induced him to make his last effort in the service of his country, by opposing the bills for altering the treason and seditious laws in

November 1795. It is impossible for the candid observer to attribute the spirited conduct of Mr. Lambton, to any other motive than a generous impulse of disinterested patriotism, for though his ardent attachment to the welfare of his country induced him to exert himself in the great theatre of political transactions, his own conviction led him to place real happiness in the enjoyments of domestic life. In this he was peculiarly fortunate, and admirably calculated to shine, for in addition to a valuable society of friends and acquaintance, his felicity was crowned by the endearing relations of a husband and a father. He married June 19th, 1791, the amiable and accomplished Lady Anne Villiers, whose beauty, however attractive, was the least of her charms, and their union was blest with four sons and a daughter. In an age when gallantry is said to be so generally prevalent amongst the fashionable circles, the connubial felicity of this amiable pair was unclouded and serene, and their conjugal virtues were their own reward. In his connection with the public, as a member of society, he was benevolent and hospitable; and though his deportment conveyed an idea of *buteur*, it vanished on the slightest acquaintance. His general conversation was lively and intelligent, his information extensive, his resources various. By those, who have partaken the hospitality of his table, and enjoyed the pleasure of his society, an ostentatious display of superiority was never perceived. His behaviour was such as to gain continually upon the esteem, and the most virulent of his political opponents would allow the blameless tenor of his private life. By the death of his father, on the 23d of March, 1794, he became possessed of a very considerable fortune, together with the family estate of Lambton, beautifully situated on the banks of the Dear, about nine miles from Durham. In the use of riches, he displayed liberality without profusion, and was ever ready to give a generous support to useful and beneficent undertakings. As an instance of this, we with pleasure record, that when a gentleman, of great abilities and public spirit, proposed to him a plan for the establishment of an experimental farm in the county of Durham, he handsomely contributed 200l. to the original fund, with an annual subscription of 100l. and added a general offer of any farm on his estates, which might suit the purposes of the institution. Hitherto fortune seems to have favoured him with her choicest blessings, wealth, rank, and talents, to shine, if he chose, in public; the esteem of his friends and connubial felicity to enhance the more congenial moments of his private life.—But the favours of fortune are precarious, and the lot of mankind daily informs us of the instability of human greatness, for

*“ Languenda tectus, et domus, et placens
“ Uxor: neque harum, quas colis arborum*

*“
“ Ulba brevem dominum sequetur. Hor.*

Mr. Lambton had just completed his thirty-first year, when his friends were alarmed by the symptoms of a consumption, a complaint which nearly at the same age had carried off his mother. Retiring to the north, from the bustle of parliamentary exertion, in December 1795, he was unable to resume his seat after the winter recess. In the spring (1796) he returned towards the south, for the advice of some distinguished physicians, and consulted those ornaments of the profession, Dr. Beddoes and Dr. Darwin. Being advised to try the effects of a warmer climate, he embarked with his wife and family at Woolwich, on board a Swedish vessel, (29th of August) and after a two months voyage landed (26th of October) at Naples, fortunately escaping the dangers and inconveniences to which even neutral vessels are exposed, from the conflicts of contending nations. On his arrival in Italy, his health was so apparently recovered, that little doubt was entertained of his perfect restoration. At Naples he was introduced to whatever was valuable in society, and the force of his personal merit soon attracted a very general admiration. In a country, which boasts the noblest remnants of the classic ages, the choicest productions of Italian genius, and the wonders of volcanic nature, Mr. Lambton found ample exercise for his capacious mind; where, too, the boastful degradation of the human species, proclaimed the evils of despotism, even under a benevolent monarch; and proved the necessary result of that corruption he was so anxious to award from his country. From Naples Mr. Lambton proceeded to Rome, to survey the curiosities of that celebrated capital of the ancient world, and emporium of the tinsel pageantry of catholic superstition. In a city which beheld the fall and encouraged the revival of literature and the arts, as a man of observation, he would doubtless have enlarged the sphere of his intellectual acquisitions; and to have surveyed the expiring struggles of the papal power, as an awful lesson of human mutability, was worthy of the liberal politician. But the return of his complaint put a period to his further prospects, and declining health convinced him of the approach of an early dissolution. In Rome his health was visibly impairing, and he departed thence to try the effects of a more congenial air in Tuscany. After being detained some days by illness at Sienna, he at length reached Pisa, where his life was closed on the 30th of November, at the early age of thirty-three years; and four days after he was interred, at his own request, in the burying-ground of the English factory at Leghorn.]

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES, and of DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of June and the 20th of July, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are in *Italics*.)

Anderton, I. Birmingham, cock-founder. *Messrs. Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry*
 Andrews, J. Little East-cheap, victualler. *Smith, Gr. St. Helens*
 Blake, W. Strand, baker. *Patrick, Road-lane*
 Broadbent, B. Stainton, bookfeller. *Tardley, Bread-street*
 Bing, A. J. Prescot-st. merchant. *Jacobs, Mansell-street*
 Beyer, M. Cheapside, linen-draper. *Paffinore, Kirby-street*
 Berry, N. Hey-end, Kirkburton, York, clothier. *Battye, Chancery-lane*
 Barfoot, W. and Barfoot, T. Coleman-street, grocers. *Wild, Warwick-square*
 Crofts, W. Bristol, soap-boiler. *Lewis, Inner-temple*
 Chatteris, Leicester, druggist and grocer. *Messrs. Wisbaw and Taylor, Gray's-inn*
 Charters, R. Manchester, grocer. *Ellis, Curfitor-street*
 Campton, C. Clifton, scrivener. *Foulkes, Hart-st. Boonbury*
 Cunningham, G. Well-cloze-sq. carpenter. *Kirt n, Mansell-st.*
 Drought, T. F. Ilminster, druggist. *P. Lewis, Kings-B.-walk*
 Davis, G. Ilminster, draper. *Mangnal, Warwick-curt*
 Ewbank, T. Barnard castle, Durham, woollen-manufacturer. *Raine, Seething-lane*
 Fraillig, E. Canon-street, merchant. *Jackson, Walbrook*
 Garland, C. Brackley, Northampton. *Thomas Brackley*
 Gretton, T. & A. Lamb, Dartmouth, money-scrivener. *Messrs. Manley and Lowe, Middle Temple*
 Gooch, J. Gut-spur-street, Compter, Insurance-broker. *C. Hadeson, Gray's-inn*
 Haynes, R. Swallow-st. Hackneyman. *Mathews, Castle-street Holborn*
 Hodgeson, J. Bedford-street, Tottenham-court-road, broker. *Messrs. Blandford and Sweet, Kings-Bench-Walk*
 Howe, J. Sheffield, inn-keeper. *Wilson, Castle-st. Holborn*
 Haywood, H. Broad-stairs, grocer. *Messrs. Blake-co. Carey-st.*
 Harris, J. O. Cardigan, shop-keeper. *Messrs. Bowen and Norrall, Cardigan*
 Jarrat, J. the younger, Water-l. merchant. *Finchett, Great Prescot-street*
 Johnston, E. Bath, haberdasher. *Meddowcroft, Grays-inn*
 Jukes, W. Clerkenwell, carver. *Carter, Great-Prescot-street*
 Kelly, J. Woolwich, lawyer. *Carter, Great-Prescot-street*
 Nelson Lucas, W. St. Albans, surgeon. *Flaxney, Warwick-c.*
 Langdon, G. Long Acre, coach-maker. *Barnett, Sobu-square*
 Macnean, A. Manchester, cotton-spinner. *Ellis, Curfitor-st.*
 Mee, Rd. King'swinford, Stafford, nail-monger. *J. Hardwicke, Lincoln's-inn*
 Mallam, J. Fleet-st. merchant. *Messrs. Maddock and Preffland, Lincoln's-inn*
 Minter, T. Coventry, money-scrivener. *Brown, Bedford-row*
 Newlyn, P. New Alresford, currier. *Greene, Basing-stoke*
 Porter, E. and Davis, J. Birmingham, steel Toy-makers. *Lowe, Ravenhurst Bordesley, near Birmingham*
 Pritchard, J. and Pritchard, H. Battle-bridge, tile-makers. *Scott, Mildred's-court*
 Page, W. Eyles, Northampton, dealer. *Messrs. Fridlin, and Haynes, Dodington, Oxen*
 Pitcher, H. King's-Bench Prison. *Luxmore, Red-lion-square*
 Pritchard, Goswell-st. pork-butcher. *Garfield and Palmer, Basinghall-street*
 Pomeroy, Joseph, and Moneypenny, S. Falmouth, grocers. *Patrick Lewis, Inner Temple*
 Parkes, R. Highbridge inn, Somerset, victualler. *T. Lewis, Gray's-inn square*
 Simpson, J. Macclesfield, silk-throwster. *Messman, Old-South-sea House*
 Selby, J. Nottingham, hofier. *Holmes, Mark-lane*
 Southan, T. Worcester, linen-draper. *Lowndes, Red-lion-sq.*
 Smith, W. Norwich, colourman. *Windus and Holloway, Chancery-lane*
 Soekner, J. A. Birmingham, merchant. *Egerton, Gray's inn*
 Sowry, J. Leeds, Clothier. *Battye, Chancery-lane*
 Standerwick, W. Red-lion-yard. *Hillyard, Clement's-inn*
 Spandlow, W. Spalding, draper. *Harvey, Lincoln's-inn-fields*
 Shillitoe, Tower-street, plumber. *Jukes, Nicholas-lane*
 Tory, J. Himborne, Minster, Dorset, dealer. *Baldwin, Ringwood, Hants.*
 Tant, J. Paul-street, Finsbury, carpenter. *Messrs. Townsbend, and Russell, High-street, Southwark*
 Vab, G. Gloucester, carpenter. *J. Lewis, Gray's-inn*
 Walter, J. Limehouse, lighterman. *Mawley, New-road, St. G.*
 Weightman, W. Dorset-st. builder. *Harman, Wine-Office-co.*
 Whitford, R. Bartholomew close, mariner. *Messrs. Crowder, and Lavie, Frederick's place*
 Wood, J. Bovington, dealer. *Messrs. Impey and Wightman, Temple*
 Williamson, J. Fleet, linen-draper. *Messrs. Mason, Curfitor-st.*
 Wilkinson, G. Fenchurch-st. mercer. *Messrs. Dabury and Cope, Temple*
 Wilkinson, J. Rotherham, druggist. *Tardly, Bread-street*

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Armitage M. Newport, miller. Aug. 7
 Atkinson G. Bishop Wearmouth, surgeon. Aug. 14

Allison, J. Dorington, grocer. Aug. 2
 Andrew, R. Bocking, victualler. July 21
 Allen, M. Paternoster Row, bookfeller. Aug. 11
 Atkin, J. and Seager, H. Dudley, corn factors. July 18
 Andre, D. Lothbury, merchant. July 24
 Andrew, R. Bocking, victualler. July 17
 Anderton, W. Liverpool, upholsterer. July 26.
 Barber, Charlotte, Stockport, inn-keeper. Aug. 1.
 Buckler, A. Lothbury, factor. Aug. 4
 Bracebridge, E. Epfom, inn-keeper. July 20
 Bowers, E. and Arthur Reid, Bedford-areet, tailors. Aug. 11
 Baynton, J. East-bourne, inn-holder. July 21
 Broadbent, T. Sheffield, banker. Aug. 22
 Bundock, J. Pool, merchant. Aug. 13
 Bissen, E. & Robinson, N. E. Cornhill, linen-draper. June 26
 Corbet, R. and Affleck, S. Liverpool, merchants. July 31
 Carter, J. Cambridge, carpenter. July 21
 Caldwell, C. and Smith, T. and Forbes, J. and Gregory, D. London, bankers. Aug. 6
 Carket, G. Tavistock, woollen-draper. Aug. 11
 Cragg, J. Loughborough, linen-draper. July 23
 Chambres, T. Nottingham, coach-maker. July 25
 Doxon, J. Manchester, merchant. July 26
 Davis, W. Bartholomew-close, linen-draper. Aug. 4
 Dale, H. Goldy-brook, tanner. Aug. 23
 Davison, T. the younger, Yarm, merchant. July 14
 East, J. Old Bond-street, paper-manufacturer. Aug. 4
 Exlin, R. and L. Sheffield, merchant. July 25
 Fielder, J. and Railton, H. Newgate-st. linen-draper. Aug. 7
 Fowler, J. Thavies inn, money-scrivener. July 18
 Fewder, J. Minchampton, glover. July 4
 Gavey, P. Fenchurch-street, merchant. July 21
 Grefswell, J. Wilbeach, grocer. July 14
 Groome, M. Willington, millman. Aug. 13
 Hogsfleth, G. and Phipps, R. Gutter-l. ribbon-manuf. July 21
 Holbrow, W. Dursley, scrivener. Aug. 1
 Harris, R. Lowe, E. Gathill, H. and Lowe, H. Canon-street, felt-makers. Aug. 4
 Hounsell, J. Bridport, ironmonger. Aug. 2
 Hallows, J. Goldsmith-street, ribbon-weaver. July 28
 Hodges, S. Oundle, inn-holder. Aug. 8
 Halliday, J. Winchmore hill, victualler. Aug. 4
 Hart, H. Lamb's-conduit-street, card-maker. Aug. 11
 Hart, J. Wabrook, merchant. Aug. 4
 Hill, T. Cheapmanlade, Wilts, tallow-chandler. July 16
 Heath, J. and C. Derby. Aug. 1.
 Johnston, G. Highgate, collar-maker. Aug. 4
 Jackson, E. Wickworth, grocer. Aug. 4
 Jones, S. Bartholomew-close, merchant. Aug. 7
 Jeffrey, T. Old-jewry, linen-draper. July 21
 Lane, J. Fraut, T. & Boylston, F. Nicholas-l. merchant. Aug. 14
 Leonard, T. Kingston upon Hull, butcher. July 19
 Marshall, Marianne, Bath, millener. July 4
 Mallison, T. Cornhill, silver-smith. July 14
 Martindale, E. and Fitch, E. St. James's-st. wine-merchant. Aug. 14
 Mulford, R. Bristol, grocer. Aug. 2
 Martin, W. Leicesterfields, book-feller. Aug. 4
 McCullen, J. Bristol, dealers. Aug. 9
 Maltby, B. and Maltby, G. Old Jewry, merchants. Aug. 11
 Macbean, W. Milne-co. Cheapside, warehoufeman. Aug. 4
 Maclary, J. Salisbury-st. Strand, merchant. July 21
 Park, J. Austin-friars, merchant. July 31
 Pedley, J. G. Bristol, dealer. Aug. 18
 Padden, J. Exeter, and Davison, J. St. Thomas Apostle, Devon, coal-factors. July 21
 Poole, J. E. and Shrigley, T. Burslem. July 20
 Quickfall, T. Kingston on Hull, dealer in spirits. Aug. 3
 Robinson, T. Stockport, linen-draper. Aug. 1
 Rowles, J. Whitney, Oxford, dealer. Aug. 2
 Reeve, E. Leeds, linen-draper. Aug. 14
 Rossiter, R. Liverpool, hatter. Aug. 9
 Stanway, R. Walsall, buckle-chape-maker. July 23
 Standerwick, T. Broadway, Somersetshire, dealer. Aug. 4
 Simpson, J. Wilderneys-row, Clerkenwell. July 21
 Stephenfon, N. R. and Verty, J. Newcastle linen-dr. July 24
 Swain, C. Moorfields, upholsterer. Aug. 11
 Sheffield, W. Jun. Ruffbrough, Hutton Ambro, farmer. July 10
 Smith, H. S. Bristol, grocer. Aug. 2
 Stephenson, R. Liverpool, ironmonger. Aug. 22
 Simpson, J. Macclesfield, silk-throwster. Aug. 21
 Smith, G. and John Curre, Chepstow, bankers. July 17
 Stockdale, J. St. Martin's-le-grand, hofier. July 14
 Smart, J. Wolverhampton, book-feller. July 20
 Tyler, P. Ancafter, builder. July 31
 Thorne, T. and Scarisbrick, T. Liverpool, merchants. Aug. 6
 Waterfield, D. Little James-st. Bedford-row, dealer. Sept. 1
 Watfon, J. Whitehaven, draper. July 31
 Wilfon, W. Canon-street, hardware-man. Aug. 4
 Walton, W. Liverpool, merchant. Aug. 4
 Wood, W. Norton mill, Durham, miller. July 14
 Young, W. Poole, rope-maker. Aug. 13

ERRATA, in our last.—P. 402, for "Thou" read "Thor." P. 441, for "Hozen" read "Horen." Page 367, line 10, for "Constatine" read "Constantine;" and line 14, for "beat" read "beart." Page 443, col. 2, line 11, for "to think" read "to drink;" line 32, for "preserved," read "revered;" col. 1, line 20 from the bottom, for "point," read "paint."

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. Ralph Rewcastle, to Miss Isabella Watson. Mr. George Wood, of Blyth, to Miss Wilson, of the Sandhill. Mr. William Robson, to Miss Elizabeth Smoult. Mr. William Hind, to Miss James. Mr. Christopher Sundins, merchant of London, to Miss Smith, of Newcastle. Mr. Percival Fenwick, attorney, to Miss Leaton.

At Morpeth, Mr. Hawden, surgeon, to Miss Crozier, of Glororum. Mr. Coulson, to Miss Woodman.

At Hexham, Mr. Edward Parker, to Miss Gibson.

J. Sartees, of Carville, esq. to Miss Lewis, youngest daughter of the late dean of Offory.

At Lorton, Mr. Fletcher, of Buttermine, to Mrs. Pearson, of Lorton Bridge-end.

At Berwick upon Tweed, Mr. William Grieve, of Samoneal, to Miss Marsh, daughter of the late rev. George Marsh, rector of Ford, in Northumberland.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. John Wright. In her 71st year, Mrs. Chapman. George Forster Tuffnell, esq. colonel of the East Middlesex regiment of militia. Miss Reed.

At the same place, where he had arrived but two days before for the recovery of his health, aged 37, Mr. John Hall, surgeon in the service of the Sierra Leone company.

At Durham, aged 84, Hen. Wilkinson, esq.

At Stockton, Mrs. Hutchinson. Mrs. Cofer.

At Hexham, Mr. Thomas Stainthorpe, master of the Phoenix inn. Mr. Tho. Fenwick, innkeeper. Mr. Philip Jefferson. Mr. Joseph Wood, currier, and agent for the bank of Messrs. Surtees and Burdon.

At Middleton, in Teesdale, county of Durham, aged 22, after a lingering illness, Mr. T. Gibson.

At Easington, Mrs. Marshall.

At Ouseburn, near Newcastle, Captain Rutherford.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The *Cumberland Packet* gives the following comparative statement of the rain that has fallen at Kendal and Whitehaven, during the first six months of the present year, from rain gauges kept at each place:

	Kendal.	Whitehaven.
	Inches of rain.	Inches of rain.
January	- - 4.485	1.54
February	- - 3.025	2.25
March	- - 3.353	1.28
April	- - 3.615	2.53
May	- - 2.13	1.75
June	- - 1.45	1.53

A shot or blast was lately fired at Mr. Walker's lime-quarries, near Dissington, which threw out of the solid rock two stones of extraordinary dimensions. One of them measured 13 feet in height, 16 in length, and 15 in breadth—solid contents 3120 feet,

weight 218 tons, 7 cwt. 2 qrs. The other was 13 feet high, 20 long, and 17 broad—solid contents 4420 feet, weight 310 tons, 15 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lb. These are much the largest solid stones ever raised by one blast in this part of the country; and perhaps we may add, the largest ever seen in the kingdom.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Capt. Anthony Moore, to Miss Cruthers. Mr. Dickson, surgeon, of Dumfries, to Miss G. Wylie, of the former town.

At Brampton, Mr. Whitfield Walton, of Hill, near Alston, to Miss Meier, of Tarnhouse, near Brampton.

At Kendal, Mr. Thomas Prickett, of Castle Mills, to Miss Davis, of Barnard Castle. Mr. Thomas Hudson, to Miss Barrow.

At Workington, Mr. Swinburn, engineer, to Miss Watson, of Whitehaven.

At Whittington, near Kirkby Lonsdale, Mr. James Jenkinson, of Kendal, to Miss Fawcett, of the former place.

Mr. John Jackson, of Aglionby, to Miss Sarah Carlyle.

At Camerton, near Workington, Mr. Edward Rogerfon, moulder at Seaton ironworks, to Miss Hall.

At Cockermouth, Capt. Hayton, to Miss Hadwen.

At the quaker's meeting-house in this town, Mr. Thomas Sturdy, of Carlisle, to Miss Sarah Watson, of Greysouthen.

Died.] At Whitehaven, Mr. John Farren. Mr. William Simpson.

At Carlisle, Mr. Daniel Matthews.

At Kendal, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Gough.

At Wigan, in her 20th year, Miss Eccles. Mrs. Ratcliff. Mrs. Leyland.

At Cockermouth, after a lingering illness, Mr. George Wilkinson.

At Tarraby, near Carlisle, suddenly, Mr. Thomas Sutton.

At Endsie, near Egremont, in the prime of life, Mr. Sharpe Mossope.

In her 73d year, Mrs. Wilson, of Armthwaite Castle.

At Abbey, in Middleton, near Kirkby Lonsdale, Mr. William Knife.

At Booton, aged 67, Mr. Peter Elwin. This gentleman had the misfortune to lose three amiable daughters in the course of last month.

YORKSHIRE.

A battery, consisting of several 24 pounders, is erecting near the entrance of the Humber, for the protection of the trade of Hull, and the adjacent country.

At the annual shew of ranunculuses held at Mrs. Cawood's, Sandhill, Colliergate, Mr. Meynell's *model of perfection* obtained the first prize; Mr. Joseph Smith's *l'antique* the second; and Mr. Barker's *l'antique* the third.

Pursuant to the will of the late Mr. Thomas Hanby, of Sheffield, 38 poor men were lately

lately presented each with a great blue coat, a hat, and 20 shillings in money; and the same sum, with a hat and a blue cloth cloak, was given to 19 poor women. Six boys were under the same will admitted into the charity school, dressed in the uniform of the children of Christ's hospital in London.

Married.] At York, Mr. Bewlay, to Miss Moiser, of Huntington. Lieut. Wm. Johnson, of the 41st regiment, to Miss Maitland, only daughter of the late George Augustus Maitland, esq. of Pine Grove, near Wakefield.

At Hull, Capt. John Scholes, to Miss Cammell.

Sir Samuel Brooke, bart. of Seaton, to Mrs. Costelloe, of Bryn, in Anglesea.

Mr. William Beamont, of Lane, near Huddersfield, to Mrs. Ryley.

At Hatfield, Mr. Hough, attorney, of Thorne, to Miss Kighley, of the former place.

At Brompton, Walter Stephenson, the noted pedestrian cobbler, to Margaret Ward, of Ebberston.

At Ackworth, Mr. Herring, of Doncaster, to Miss Hepworth, of Wragby, near Wakefield.

Mr. John Pierson, of Walsgrave, near Scarbro', to Miss Sowden, of Brompton.

Richard Stanley, esq. of Rotherham, to Miss Miller, of Wrexham.

At Snaith, Mr. John Carter, of Howden, to Miss Elizabeth Sykes, of Cowick.

At Dronfield, the rev. J. Russell, vicar of that place, to Miss Bridgland, late of Kentish Town, London.

At Govendale, near Porklington, Mr. George Myles, of Green Hills, near Northallerton, to Miss Singleton, of the former place.

Died.] At York, after a lingering illness, Mr. Thomas Walker, glove-manufacturer, and a common councilman of Bootham ward. In his 82d year, Mr. John Hall. Mr. Thomas Brown. Aged 72, Mr. Robert White. Mr. James Nelson. James Hassey, aged 49, son of J. Hassey, esq. of Great Portland street, London.

At Hull, aged 71, Mrs. Wilberforce, mother of W. Wilberforce, M.P. esq. In his 69th year, Mr. Thomas Haworth: he was the senior elder brother of the Trinity-house, had served the office of warden six times, and been a member of the corporation 47 years.

At the same place, Robert Wells, tide-waiter. Mrs. Boyle, wife of Capt. Boyle, of the Neptune Baltic trader.

At Leeds, in an advanced age, Mr. Christopher Routh: he was formerly an eminent merchant, but had for several years retired from business. Mr. R. was one of the common council, and the oldest member of the corporation.

At the same place, aged 27, Miss Bromby, daughter of the late John Bromby, esq. and sister of the vicar of Holy Trinity church, in Hull.

At Scarbro', in his 93d year, Mr. Thomas Hinderwell, father of the corporation.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Clark. Mrs. Barbara Lumb, a maiden lady.

At Knarebro', Miss Nurfaw.

At Acomb, Mrs. Dalby.

In his 40th year, Mr. Stephen Maram, of Wriple, near Howden.

At Spennithorn, Miss Harriet Claytor, youngest daughter of Wm. Claytor, esq.

At the Abbey, near Knarbro', Mrs. Hobart, lady of the hon. G. V. Hobart.

In the prime of life, Mrs. Whitaker, of Howden.

At Eastthorp, Mr. Francis Ellis, of Wansford, formerly in the service of the East India company.

At Whitby, in an advanced age, Thomas Auddleton, esq.

At Kilston, near Skipton in Craven, Miss Forster.

At Thornhill, near Wakefield, Miss Elmfall.

Aged 99, Wm. Westmoreland, esq. of Harrogate: he enjoyed such an excellent state of health, that he attended constantly at the spa, till within a fortnight of his death.

After a long and painful illness, supported with manly fortitude, James Hoyle, esq. of the Royd, near Halifax.

At Great Driffield, Mr. Robert Hudson, late of Wold Newton.

The rev. Mr. Clapham, rector of Clapham, near Settle.

Mr. Taite, of Thorp Arch.

Mr. Grimshaw, of Hosforth, mercer, late of Leeds.

At Beverley, Mr. Epworth, formerly a considerable cheesemonger at Hull.

LANCASHIRE.

The Lancaster quarter session removal bill has received the royal assent.

The Manchester board of health has made a call upon the manufacturers and artificers in that town to adopt immediately regulations for diminishing the vast quantity of smoke arising from their several occupations. In this view the board has informed them, that they are at liberty to make use of Messrs. Bolton and Watts's method of confining smoke, without risking any opposition from those gentlemen.

The late Mr. Ralph Kirkham, cotton-merchant, of Manchester, has bequeathed 500l. to the Liverpool marine society.

As the rev. Dr. Coke was preaching in a chapel at Macclesfield, an old woman gave the alarm that the roof was falling in, in consequence of which the congregation hurried with such precipitation out of the place, that six women and a child were trodden to death.

Messrs. William and Thomas Cowdroy, of Manchester, printers, have been discharged from their confinement in London, after an imprisonment of twelve weeks, on a charge of high treason.

Married.]

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. Hoskins, attorney, to Miss Smith, of Lancaster. James Gregory, to Miss Sarah Dale. John Henry Courtenay, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Anna Maria Graham, of Liverpool. Mr. Richard Roston, to Miss Holt. Mr. John Holt, jun. brother to the above lady, to Miss Peggy Cowpe.

At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Shepley, to Mrs. Wroe. The rev. Mr. Davies, of Makeney, in Derbyshire, to Miss King, of Preston.

At Lancaster, Mr. A. Stephens, to Miss Margaret Stout.

At Whalley, Mr. John Briggs, print-cutter, of Sabden, to Miss Elizabeth Smith.

Mr. Calderbank, of Golden Hill, near Chorley, to Mrs. Lowe, of the same place.

At Penwortham, near Preston, Mr. James Pollitt, to Miss Margaret Pearson.

Died.] At Liverpool, the rev. William Wise, chaplain of St. James's church. Mrs. Graham. Mrs. Butler. Mrs. Clowes. Mr. Edward Whitehead. Miss Askew. Mr. Thomas Holmes.

At Manchester, Mr. William Shaw, master of the Bull's-head inn. Mr. Wrigley. Aged 74, Mr. Charles Cooke, formerly an African merchant in Liverpool.

At the same place, in extreme wretchedness, unpitied and detested by mankind, Thomas Dunn, who suffered two year's imprisonment, and stood in the pillory at Lancaster, for perjury, in swearing against Mr. Walker, and other very respectable characters in Manchester, on a charge of conspiring to subvert the government.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Richardson. Mr. Thomas Bland.

At Blackburn, in his 74th year, Mr. James Walkden. After a long and severe illness, Miss Mary Pomfrett.

At Prescott, aged 59, Mrs. Chorley.

At Summer Castle, near Rochdale, John Smith, esq.

At Mount Pleasant, near Liverpool, Mrs. Brooke, wife of Major Brooke, of the 20th regiment.

At Nobold, Mr. Francis France: his death was occasioned by prematurely leaving off a flannel waistcoat.

At Warrington, Mrs. Eliz. Richardson.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Thomas Cain, to Miss Ann Sproston.

At Nantwich, Mr. Thomas Atkinson, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Rebecca Garrett, of the former place.

At the quaker's meeting-house, near Middlewick, John Butterworth, printer and dyer, to Ann Fallows, of Nantwich.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Jenkins. Mrs. Martha Phillips. Mr. Coy. Mr. Ashton.

At Peover, Thomas Manwaring, esq.

At Nantwich, Mr. Snellson, bookseller.

At Stapely, near Nantwich, Mr. John Hamnett.

At Audlem, Mr. Sam. Harding, attorney.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married] At Derby, Mr. John Drewry, printer of the Derby Mercury, to Miss Harrison, of Ash.

Sir Henry Every, bart. of Eggington, to Miss Penelope Mosley, daughter of Sir John Parker Mosley, bart. of Rolleston.

At Castleton, Mr. Samuel Turner, to Mrs. Greaves, of Sheffield.

At Ashborne, Wm. Carter, esq. to Miss Goldcutt, of Clarges-street, London. Also Mr. John Chatterton, to Miss Fletcher.

At Smalley, Mr. Thomas Martin, of Mapperley, to Miss Hannah Elfe, of Heanorgate.

Died.] Mrs. Marsden, Mrs. of the inn at Kedleston.

NOTTINGHAM.

At the *Florist's Feast* lately held at Nottingham, the prizes were adjudged as follows: First red-laced pink, *West's Midshipman*, Mr. Lee, of Lenton—second ditto, *Muggleston's Miss Burdett*, Mr. G. Turner, of Bread-fall—first purple-laced pink, *Felton's Cleopatra*, ditto—second ditto, *Poole's Gloria Patra*, Mr. Lee, Lenton—first plain pink, *Alport's Victory*, ditto—second ditto, *Reynold's Honourable Miss Whitford*, ditto.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Bradley, to Miss Jerram.

At Gressley church, in this county, Mr. Jackson, of Mooregreen, to Miss Elfe, of Underwood.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. George Mann, landlord of the White Lion public-house. He had been triflingly indisposed a few days, and was sitting in his house, when feeling himself more than usually ill, he desired to be taken into the street for air, where he fell, and instantly expired.

At the same place, aged 55, Mr. John Handley. Mrs. Atherstone. Mrs. Tansley.

At Lenton, near Nottingham, Mr. Harper, of the Struggler public-house.

At Mansfield, Mrs. Randall. Mrs. Ofcroft, bookseller.

At Bingham, aged 65, Mr. Richards, of the Wheat-sheaf public-house.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. Charles Seeley to Miss Wilkinson.

At Boston, Mr. Edward Arling, jeweller, of London, to Miss Brelsford of the former place.

At Grantham, Mr. Martin, of the Cross Swords inn, to Miss E. Cooke. Mr. Thomas Huft, printer and bookseller, to Miss Mitton, of Brandon.

At Thorsby, Mr. Gamaliel Capes, jun. to Miss Haldenby.

At Louth, Mr. Healey, chemist and druggist, of Hull, to Miss Wilson, of the former place.

At Binbrook, Mr. Thomas Carr, of Normanby, to Miss Melfon, of the former place.

The rev. Robert Nelthorpe Palmer, of Redburn, to Miss Whiting.

Died.]

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 45, Mr. Joseph Hayes, house and sign painter. After a few days illness, Miss Mary Bellaers.

At Lincoln, aged 45, Mr. Wm. Holder. Aged 76, Mrs. Sarah Reason.

At Skellingthorpe, near Lincoln, aged 23, Mr. Johnson.

At Grantham, the Rev. Mr. Knipe, a gentleman of extensive benevolence, and who will long be regretted by his acquaintance.

At the same place, in the 39th year of his age, Mr. Gabriel Hand, grocer. He bore a long and distressing state of health with a degree of fortitude and resignation, rarely to be met with. He died universally respected and regretted, especially by the Grantham Volunteer Infantry, of which he had been a member from its first establishment. His remains were interred with military honours.

At Stamford, aged 40, Mrs. Fairchild. In her 81st year, Mrs. Spur.

At Carlby, near Stamford, Mr. Robert Templeman.

At Long Bennington, the rev. Mr. Grey, rector of Stalton, in Northamptonshire. Also Mr. Walter Brown, master of the Peacock inn.

At Lough, Mr. Wharfe, of the Blue Stone inn. He rode from Spillby to Louth the preceding evening, supped with some friends at his own house, from whom he parted about twelve o'clock in good health and spirits, but was soon after taken ill, and expired before three in the morning.

At Horbling, Miss Tommishman. At the same place, Mrs. Ellis, widow of the late rev. Mr. Ellis, vicar of Scredington, the emoluments of which she enjoyed to the day of her death, through the benevolence of the rev. Mr. Pugh, of Raceby.

John Hogard, gent. of Deeping, St. James's, in this county, lieutenant in the Newcastle troop of yeomanry. His remains were interred with military honours.

At Boston, of a putrid fever, aged 28, Miss Dorothy Elwin, eldest daughter of Peter Elwin, esq. Six days after died, the second daughter, Miss Mary Elwin, aged 24, and within two days more, Miss Martha Elwin, aged 22.

At Boston, aged 52, Mr. Wm. Fields.

At Stamford, aged 86, Mr. Greenwood.

At Grantham, suddenly, Mr. Neeves, apparitor to the corporation, in which office he is succeeded by his son.

At Carlton, near Grantham, Mr. James Wilson.

At Linwood, near Market Raslin, Mrs. Flintham.

At Howell, near Sleaford, after an illness of six months, Mr. John Elkington, aged 37.

Mr. Brown, master of the Peacock inn, at Long Bennington.

After a severe and lingering illness, in her 51st year, Mrs. Hutchinson, of Little Hale Fen, near Donington.

At Hallarton, near Uppingham, Mr. Coleman, jun.

At Stebbington, near Wansford, the Rev. James Swann.

By the breaking down of his chaise, Mr. Mallard, of Humby.

Aged 67, the Rev. Talbot King, rector of Uffington, near Stamford, and vicar of Ketton cum Tixover, in Rutland.

At Waddington, near Lincoln, aged 57, Mr. Benjamin Clarke.

At Houlton Beckering, near Wragby, Mr. Peter Groves.

RUTLAND.

Married.] Mr. Seaton, of Manton, to Miss Seaton, of Tinwell.

At Teigh, Mr. Wamer, mercer, of Milton Mowbray, to Miss Bunting, of the former place.

Died.] At Glaston, aged 96, Mrs. Allen.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. John Padmore, to Miss Eleanor Moore. Mr. Thomas Cooper, to Miss Sarah Peet.

At Market Harborough, Mr. Thomas Bull, to Miss Burton.

Mr. Pywell, jun. of Kileworth, to Miss Hawkins, of Frowesworth.

At Hallaton, Mr. J. Vows, surgeon, to Miss Ward, of Gainsborough.

Died.] At Leicester, Mrs. Wright. Mr. Fosbrooke.

At Cotes, near Loughborough, in her 70th year, Mrs. Hall.

At Loddington, in his 71st year, universally respected, Charles Morris, esq. This gentleman served the office of high-sheriff for the county in 1777, and was justly esteemed an able, upright, and active magistrate. At one of the earliest meetings at the castle of Leicester, convened to take the sense of the county respecting the navigation, he shewed himself a warm and powerful advocate for the measure, in a speech delivered with great energy, and received with universal applause.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Stafford, Samuel Grey Simpson, esq. of the 15th regiment of light dragoons, to Miss Campbell, daughter of Archibald Campbell, M. D. Mr. R. Brown, to Miss Dudley.

At Lechfield, Mr. Walton, druggist, to Miss Muchal, of Longdon.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, after a lingering illness, aged 27, Mr. J. Corfor, nephew of Mr. Benjamin Corfor, ironmonger, at the Deanry.

Aged 69, Mrs. Elizabeth Wilkes, widow of the late Mr. Richard Wilkes, of Chapel Ash, near Wolverhampton.

Mr. Wm. Reynolds, of Bridgeford-hall.

At Swintfen, near Litchfield, after a severe illness, Mr. William Wright.

At Blithfield, the infant son of the hon. and rev. Augustus Legge.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Jagger, clerk of the old bank, to Miss Ralph, of Beaconsfield.

Peaconsfield. Mr. S. R. Jackson, to Miss Williams. The rev. S. Hartley, of Lilleshall, near Newport, Salop, to Miss S. Spokes, of Bellefield, near this town. Mr. James Wood, to Mrs. Fletcher.

At Coventry, Mr. William White, to Mrs. S. Smith, of the Royal Oak.

At Lydbury North, Mr. George Star, of Totterton, to Miss Bright, of the Harp inn, Bishop's Castle.

At Lea Morston, Mr. J. Paddy, of Wishaw, to Miss Hannah Cudd, of the former place.

Mr. George Ganfield, of Warwick, to Miss Elizabeth Huff, of Liek Wootton.

At Tardebig, Mr. J. Boulton, of Shutley, to Miss Ann Holyoake, of Alvechurch.

At Walsall, Mr. John Hughes, to Miss Sarah Stone.

Sir Richard Winter, of Fradley, to Miss Catharine Lakin, of the Sale, near Alrewas.

At Aston, Mr. Francis Tibbs, to Miss Bennett, both of Birmingham.

At Foleshill, Mr. William Riley, of Longford, to Miss Parish.

At Shustock, Mr. Wm. Payne, of Dale-end, to Miss Ann Brearley, of the former place.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Webb, sheriff's officer. In consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. King, of the navigation school. Mrs. Fallows, of Spring Gardens. Miss Astley. Mr. William Adams. Mr. John Minster. Mr. William Whorwood. Mrs. Mary Lane. Mrs. Jones.

At Coventry, Mr. Thomas Eaves.

At Warwick, Mr. George, surgeon and apothecary.

At a small cottage in the parish of Edgbaston, at the great age of 93, Wm. Oram, who more than 50 years ago kept the Saracen's inn in Edgbarton-street. In the early part of his life he was porter to the London carriers at the Red Lion inn; and from his uncommon powers in lifting heavy parcels, was esteemed the strongest man in Birmingham.

At Lapal-house, Mrs. Ann Venables.

At May-hill Brook, Mrs. Rose.

At Horborne, aged 83, Mr. James Green.

At Blifton, Mr. Askew, miniature-painter.

SHROPSHIRE.

The Shrewsbury Free School bill has passed the forms of parliament, and received the royal assent.

It is in contemplation to cut a canal from Lilleshal to Market Drayton, to form a junction with that from the Trent to the Mersey.

Married.] At Wern, Mr. John Nicholas to Miss Mary Higgins.

Mr. Owen, of Strefford, in this county, to Miss Sandford, of Litton, Herefordshire.

At Lilleshall, Mr. Cornelius Higgins, of the Wrekin cavalry, to Miss Barber, of Unington.

At Hanmer, Mr. Robert Gregory to Mrs. Alice Edwards. Mr. Thomas Brereton to Miss Barrow, of Halton.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Gwyn. Mrs. Sandford.

At Nobold, near Shrewsbury, aged 41, Mr. Francis France.

At Boycott, suddenly, Mr. Ellis, an opulent farmer.

After a lingering illness, Thomas Boycott, esq. of Rudge.

At Middleton Priors, Mrs. Baxter.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. John Clifton, jun. to Miss F. Hill, of Rockswood. Mr. Milner, to Mrs. Morton.

At Queenhill, Mr. Joseph White, sen. to Miss Ann Hatch.

At Feckenham, Mr. Benjamin Johnson, to Miss Sarah Butler. Mr. Millinton, of Skilt's Farm, Warwickshire, to Miss Ann Handy, of Feckenham.

At Leigh, Mr. Benbow, jun. of the Wood, near Malvern, to Miss Hadley, of the former place.

At Bishop's Castle, Mr. Richard Davies, to Miss Corick, of the Old Club inn, Mr. Thomas Green, to Miss Vaughan.

The rev. Thomas Clare, of Whitford, to Miss Bishop, of Golder's-hall, Middlesex.

At Upton upon Severn, Mr. George Rogers, attorney, and chapter clerk of the city of Bristol, to Miss Sandlands, of the former place.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Duncan. Aged 94, Mrs. Elizabeth Yorke.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Nicholas Pearfall. He has bequeathed a handsome legacy for the endowment of a free-school to teach Latin, English, writing, and accounts.

At Droitwich, Mrs. Penrice, wife of Mr. Robert Penrice, attorney.

At Badsey, Mr. John Wilson.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. Richard Edwards, Mr. George Hayward; both of these gentlemen were members of the corporation. Mr. Richard Taylor.

At Ross, Mrs. Wellington, widow of Mr. James Wellington, formerly of the King's Arms inn, but who had for many years retired from business.

At Leominster, in her 62d year, Mrs. Rebecca Brown.

Mr. Baldwin of Sedgwood Farm, in the parish of Upton Bishop.

MONMOUTH.

At Monmouth, Mr. Davidson, dentist, to Miss Mary Philips, of Gloucester. Mr. J. Hatton, to Miss Bowen. Mr. Webb, wine-merchant, of Swansea, to Mrs. Coman, of the former place.

At Chepstow, Zouch Turton, esq. to Miss Bayley.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Government has accepted the offer of the pilots and inhabitants of Pill to serve as volunteers in vessels or boats on the river, and within the port of Bristol, from the passage eastward to the Holmes westward; and on shore in the exercise and use of the great guns, in the immediate neighbourhood of Bristol,

Bristol, and on the shores of its rivers and port within the limits abovementioned.

Married.] At Bristol, Mr. Dando, to Miss Sarah Pearson. Mr. William Trotman, to Miss Ponsford. The rev. William Phelps, master of the grammar-school, Wells, to Miss Harford, of Bristol. Mr. Pewters, to Miss Tucker, of Over, in this county.

At Cheltenham, S. Alleyne, esq. to Miss Childe, daughter of Mr. W. Childe, of Kinlet, in Shropshire.

At Storud, Thomas Morgan, esq. captain in the royal navy, to Miss C. Scott.

Died.] At Bristol, Mr. Salmon. Aged 83, Mrs. Lucas. Mrs. Hingston. In her 82d year, of the small-pox, Mrs. Langley. Aged 83, Mr. Bayly. Mr. Robert Lee. Mr. Macracken. Mrs. Cornish. Mrs. Addison. Mrs. Sheriff. Mrs. S. Haden. Mr. Nathaniel Greenslade. Mrs. Deering. Mr. Harding. Mr. Simmons. Mr. Enson. Mr. George Concannon, jun. attorney.

At Painswick, in his 93d year, Mr. Zachariah Horlick, formerly an eminent clothier. In him the poor have lost a liberal benefactor.

At Chalford, near Michenhampton, Mr. Ballenger.

At Cam, Mrs. Barker, wife of the rev. J. Barker, curate of Dursley. She was an amiable person, and had been married but four months.

At Hambrook, suddenly, aged 84, Mrs. Hannah Hall.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 55, Mr. Henry Tawney, carpenter and builder.

At Chipping Norton, after a very short illness, aged 23, Mrs. Deeves.

At Banbury, aged 60, the rev. Robert Spillman, alderman and justice of the peace for that borough.

At Bloxham, near Banbury, Mrs. Mary Councer.

NORTHAMPTON.

A cow belonging to Mr. Thomas Gallard, of Grafton Regis, in this county, lately dropped three fine calves, which with the cow are likely to live.

A very alarming fire lately broke out at Billsworth, near Northampton, which in a few hours consumed 50 dwelling-houses, besides barns, stables, hay and corn ricks, to a very considerable amount. This disaster was occasioned by a person heedlessly throwing live ashes into the yard, which immediately communicated to some straw, and the wind being very high, it was impossible to arrest the destructive progress of the flames. Property to a large amount was destroyed, and to aggravate the distress of the sufferers, not the smallest part was insured.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. James Dunkley, to Miss Kirby, of Blackesley.

Mr. Thomas Boddington, of Finedon, to Miss Catherine Bennett.

Died.] At Peterborough, in his 46th year,

Mr. James Rutland Jacob, printer and bookseller.

At Woodcroft, Mr. Bellaers.

At Moulton, near Northampton, Mrs. Manning, aged 39.

At Dallington Lodge, near Northampton, after a lingering illness, Mr. West, sen.

At Towcester, Mr. John Elliot, grocer. He has bequeathed 100 l. to the general infirmary in Northampton, and 50 l. towards erecting a spire to Norton church, if ever rebuilt.

Aged 19, Miss Jemmett, eldest daughter W. of Jemmett, esq. of Little Milton.

Mrs. Tour, of St. Martin's, Stainford Barn.

At Woodcroft House, near Peterborough, Mr. Thomas Bellaers, jun.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bedford, Mr. Edward Palmer, to Miss Isaac, of Banbury.

Died.] At Turvey, aged 35, Mrs. Gee, wife of Mr. Richard Gee, land-surveyor.

On his return from Buxton, Mr. Whitworth, of Harrold, in this county. He had the misfortune to be twice overturned in his carriage, and died of the bruises he received.

HUNTINGDON.

Married.] At St. Ives, Mr. G. Aikin, of Elstow, near Bedford, to Miss Vipan, of the former place.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The prizes of 15 guineas each by the representatives in parliament for this university, for the best exercises in Latin prose, have been adjudged to Mr. Samuel Butler, of St. John's college, and Mr. Wordsworth, of Trinity college, senior bachelor. The subject, *Utrum Troja unquam existerit?* And to Mr. Creswell, of Trinity college, and Mr. Leigh, of Christ college, middle bachelor. The subject, *Utrum gloriae cupido plus boni quam mali hominibus attulerit?*

Two of Sir William Browne's gold medals were awarded to Mr. B. Frere, of Trinity college, for the best Greek ode and the best Greek epigram. The third medal was adjudged to Mr. Pelham Warren, of Trinity college, for the best Latin odes.

Married.] At Cambridge, the rev. J. Haggitt, fellow of Sidney college, to Miss M. Godfrey, of Islington. Also Buxick Harwood, M. D. professor of anatomy in the university, to Miss Peshall, only daughter of the late Sir John Peshall, bart.

At Wisbech, Mr. James Bellamy, attorney, to Miss Fawcett. Robert Wing, gent. of Walsoken, in Norfolk, to Mrs. Kelk, widow of the late Mr. Kelk, of Spalding, in Lincolnshire.

Died.] At Cambridge, Miss Jermin, of Charter-house-square, London. She was present at the commencement ball the preceding Monday, and being over-heated by dancing, was seized at the senate-house with a violent fever next morning.

At his apartments, in Christ's college, the rev. Adam Wall. He was senior fellow and

compiler of an account of the different ceremonies observed in the senate-house of the university, together with tables of fees, and other articles relative to the customs of the university.

At Stebbington, the rev. James Swan.

At Newmarket, in his 49th year, Mr. G. Rowning, whitesmith, post-master, and surveyor of the window-tax.

At Landbeach (of which parish he was lately the rector), on the 5th instant, in the 84th year of his age, the rev. Robert Masters, B. D. F. S. A. and one of the justices of the peace for the county. Mr. Masters was formerly fellow and tutor of Bene't college, where he proceeded B. A. 1734, M. A. 1738, and B. D. 1746, and was the author of "the History of the College of Corpus Christi" (commonly called Bene't), in the university of Cambridge, 4to. 1753, adorned with cuts and coats of arms. He published some remarks on Mr. Horace Walpole's (late Earl of Oxford) "Historic Doubts on Richard III." to which Mr. Walpole made a reply. Mr. Masters wrote, likewise, the "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the celebrated Antiquary, the late rev. Thomas Baker, B. D. of St. John's college, Cambridge," 8vo. 1794, and even the compiler of the catalogue of the several pictures in the public library and respective colleges in his University.

NORFOLK.

The hair of rabbits, spun with silk, to remedy the want of length, is manufacturing at Norwich, into stockings, gloves, &c. and promises to answer admirably well.

Married.] At Norwich, W. W. Wilkin, esq. to Miss Watson. Mr. Charles Martin, to Miss Mary Alderman.

Captain Crump, to Miss M. Wilson, of Dedlington.

Mr. John Briham, jun. school-master, of Brooke, to Miss Lydia Norton.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 66, Mr. John Warner. In his 57th year, Mr. John Waters. Aged 78, Mrs. Mary Frost. Mrs. Susannah Woods. At an advanced age, Mrs. Livingston, of the Close. Aged 79, Mr. Abraham Lincoln. In her 32d year, Mrs. Sudbury.

At Yarmouth, Lieut. Ellis, of the royal navy.

At Wymondham, aged 69, the rev. Wm. Meyler, many years pastor of a dissenting congregation in that place.

At Deepham, in her 84th year, Mrs. Boufeil.

At Docking, J. Hare, esq. He had left written instructions that his head should be severed from his body previous to interment, and sewed on again; which operation was accordingly performed.

The rev. Nathaniel Gerard, rector of Waxham, and vicar of Palling.

Aged 20, Mr. James Cay, of Rainthorpe-hall.

At Wroxham, Mrs. Gurney, wife of Mr. Bartlett Gurney, banker, Norwich.

At Necton, Mrs. Elizabeth Crispe.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Ipswich, Mr. T. Savage, merchant, to Miss S. Teague. Mr. Charles Cardinall to Miss Tills, of St. Ofyth.

At Nayland, Mr. Robert Adams to Miss Leah.

Died.] At Ipswich, in an apoplectic fit, Mrs. Lee. In her 39th year, Mrs. Taylor.

At Bury, aged 84, Mr. Henry Twight.

At Beccles, Miss Pullyn.

At Bentley, near Ipswich, in his 36th year, Mr. Thomas Lay, a wealthy farmer.

At Bungay, Mrs. Hunt.

At Carlton, near Saxmundham, Miss Johnson.

At Ashfield, near Debenham, Mrs. Cole.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Wormley, the Rev. B. Fowler, rector of that place.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Chelmsford, Mr. Rolt Livermore, to Miss Cudworth, of London.

Mr. John Mayhew, of Hover-hall, Colne Engaine, to Miss Baker, of Stritted.

Mr. T. Saville, of Sudbury, to Miss Choute, of Coggeshall.

Died.] At Colchester barracks, Captain Schutz, of the Suffolk militia.

At High Ongar, John Prince, esq.

At Halstead, suddenly, Mr John Downing.

At Stowmarket, Mr. Lebon.

At Stortford, William John Tyler. Mr. George Scott, of Wickham-hall.

In his 20th year, Mr. John Perkins, son of the rev. Mr. Perkins, vicar of Arkesden.

Aged 60th, Mr. Ingledew, farmer, of Purleigh.

At Braintree, suddenly, in his 71st year, Dr. Perrott.

At Broomfield, Miss Martha Owen.

KENT.

A communication between the counties of Kent and Essex has been projected by Mr. R. Dodd, engineer, by means of a cylindrical tunnel under the Thames from Gravesend to Tilbury. The tunnel to be constructed wholly of keystones; therefore, the greater the pressure the stronger will be the work. The diameter to be 16 feet in the clear, which Mr. D. imagines will be sufficient for foot, horse, and carriage passengers—the passage to be illuminated with lamps, and a steam engine to be erected in a proper situation to draw off the drainage water, if any should accumulate.

The expence of this stupendous undertaking is estimated at so low a sum as 15,955l. for 900 yards of tunneling, relaying the bottom, lamps, lamp-irons, steam-engine, pipes, and other necessary machinery.

This projected measure will save a circuitous route of fifty miles by land—the distance from Gravesend to Tilbury, crossing London

London bridge. Independent of the advantage it would afford to commercial establishments and agricultural improvements, the general benefit to the counties of Kent and Essex will be immense.

SURRY.

Married.] Mr. John Lett, of Lambeth, to Miss Louisa Court, daughter of David Court, esq. of the Trinity House.

Died.] In the Paragon, Southwark, J. Turing, esq. a member of the regency of Middleburgh, before the revolution, and an eminent merchant in that city.

At Richmond, Mrs. O'Grady.

In Southwark, aged 47, Mrs. Dorothy Wade.

At Peckham, in his 21st year, Mr. Charles Hall.

At Dulwich, Mr. Richard Hopkins, brandy merchant, of Lower Thames-street.

At Lambeth, aged 62, John Kent, esq.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Brighton, W. Carey, esq. of the royal artillery, to Miss Taaffe.

At Rye, Joseph Haddock, esq. son of captain Haddock, of the Stag revenue cutter, to Miss Kennet.

Died.] At Lewes, in his 18th year, Mr. Plan, a promising youth in Mr. Raimond's academy. He was a native of Switzerland, and is supposed to have contracted his illness by imprudently going into the water in a state of perspiration, during the late violent hail storm.

At the same place, after a lingering illness, Miss Sarah Harrison. Mrs. Verrall. Mrs. Chitty.

At Chichester, aged 30, Mrs. Susannah Sabatier.

At Shillinglee Park, the Hon. John Tournour, youngest son of the earl of Winterton.

By a fall from his horse, Mr. William King, farmer, near Battle.

At Ashhurst, aged 33, Miss S. Wilson, of Tenderden, daughter of the late Thomas Wilson, M. D. In consequence of being overturned in his chaise, Mr. Crow.

W. Smith, esq. of Horsham Park. He was a justice of the peace for the county.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. Goodge, of London, to Miss Pennington, of the former place. James Hudson, esq. of Hallan Lodge, Henbury, Gloucestershire, to Miss Eliza Young, at Oxford.

At Newbury, Mr. T. Newman, of Oxford, to Miss S. Julian, of the former place. Mr. Brancomb, artist and student of the royal academy, to Miss Mary Blake, of Goring.

At Banfield, in this county, by special licence, the right hon. Wm. Wyndam, secretary at war, to Miss Cecilia Forrest, third daughter to the late Admiral Forrest, and sister to the hon. Mrs. Byng.

Died.] At Reading, Mrs. Leach. Mr. S. Lawless. Mrs. Goswell.

At Windsor castle, Mrs. Hannah Corbett;

a maiden lady. She was the last surviving sister and co-heiress of Samuel Corbett, esq. of Blakelands, in the county of Stafford. By her death that manor and estate devolved to the rev. John Charles Beckingham, of Oswalds, in Kent.

After a short but painful illness, in his 78th year, T. Sandby, esq. deputy ranger of Windsor great park. As an architect he possessed extraordinary talents, although his innate modesty prevented them from being appreciated as they deserved. One of his last works was a noble design for a bridge at Somerset house in the Strand. Of the royal academy he was one of the oldest members; and, like all truly great artists, so incapable of jealousy, that his advice and application have been many times instrumental in promoting the advancement of even his competitors. He has left a large family, heirs alone to his humble hopes, that the generosity of the crown, which he has served faithfully for upwards of 50 years, may kindly supply, by its spontaneous bounty, that which his scrupulous probity would never permit him to amass out of the perquisites and opportunities of his employment.

HAMPSHIRE.

The annual prizes given by the Prince of Wales to the young gentlemen of Winchester college, were, on the 5th instant, presented to the following successful candidates:

To Mr. Hobson, a gold medal for Latin verse.

Mr. Collins, a gold medal for an English essay.

Mr. Hilly, a silver medal for a Latin speech.

Mr. Lipscomb, a silver medal for an English speech.

Messrs. Bandinell, Slocock, and Rowden, afterwards repeated speeches from the play of Cato, and Collins's "Ode on the Passions," was spoken by Mr. Hobson.

Died.] At Winchester, William Herbert, esq. lieutenant in the royal navy.

At Newport, in the Isle of Wight, Mrs. C. Macaulay, mother of Mr. Alderman Macaulay.

At Lymington, Mrs. Bevis, widow of the late Captain Bevis.

The rev. George Watkins, M. A. rector of East Tysted, and vicar of Odiham.

At Old Alresford, Mr. Carey Bonham.

At Preston Candover, suddenly, Mr. T. Hall, jun.

Mr. Churcher, of Swaithland, near Southampton, dropped down suddenly, and expired in an instant.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, the rev. W. Schuckburgh, to Miss H. Blake. Mr. Philip Whitaker, to Miss Ann Andrews. Mr. Randall, to Miss Frowd.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mrs. Ann Freke. Mr. Seymour, sen. Mr. Francis Randolph.

At Marlborough, Mr. Tucker,

At Westbury Leigh, aged 73, Mr. Stephen Brown.

In his 71st year, Wm. Moody, esq. of Bath.

Hampton, justice of the peace, deputy-lieutenant for the county, and an alderman of Wilton and Salisbury.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Dorchester, Quartermaster Gasgoine, of the 10th, or Prince of Wales's regiment, to Miss Powell, sister to Mrs. Brice, of the Red-lion inn.

Died.] At Sherborne, John Gollop, M.D. late of Dorchester.

In her 84th year, Mrs. Mealyard, of Hartgrove, near Shaftsbury.

Miss Hoffie, daughter of the late Mr. Hoffie, surgeon, of Compton.

In a state of hydrophobia, which defeated the skill of four gentlemen of the faculty, Mr. Knight, jun. only son of Mr. Knight, of Mutton; and not many days after, Mrs. Knight, his mother, through grief at the loss of her son.

At Poole, suddenly, on the 1st of July, James Hewett, esq. regulating captain in the impress service at that port. He rose in perfect health in the morning; and after breakfasting with his wife and family in very good spirits, went down to his office, where he dictated a public letter for the admiralty to his clerk; and as he was attempting to rise from his seat, dropt down, and instantly expired without a groan.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Several additional thousands of acres in this and the adjoining counties have been appropriated this year to the culture of the vegetable called woad, an article of great consumption among dyers and calico-printers.

Married.] At Bath, Captain Boland, to Miss Ross. Mr. Thomas Davis, to Mrs. Farr. By special licence, Edward Morant Gale, esq. of Brockenhurst-house, Hants, to Miss Townsend, daughter of Gore Townsend, esq. of Honington-hall, Warwickshire, and niece to the Earl of Plymouth. Mr. James Harris, of the Bladud inn, Lady-mead, in the vicinity of Bath, to Miss Ann Sorell. Joshua Scrope, esq. of East Harptree, to Mrs. Ann Brydges. Mr. William Cox, of London, to Miss Sophia Bayly, of Bristol. Nicholas Loftus, esq. to Mrs. Elizabeth Mowbray. Mr. G. F. Edwards, apothecary, of Walcot, to Miss Amelia Goodall, of Bath. Mr. Charles Smith, bookseller, to Miss Mary Godwin.

At Wells, Mr. Irving, collector of excise, to Miss Trent.

At Fivehead, near Langport, Mr. Richardson, to Miss Charlotte Muttelbury, daughter of Mrs. Muttelbury, of Close-hall, Wells, and foster-sister of the Dutchess of Wirtemberg, late Princess Royal of England.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Brabant. Mr. Davis, schoolmaster. Mrs. Matthews. Mrs. Dodd. Mrs. Woodcock. Mrs. Frances Viner.

At the same place, at his father's house, in

Marlborough-buildings, Charles Cobbe, esq. M. P. for the borough of Swords, in Ireland, and nephew of the Marquis of Waterford. He was captain of the 3d company of Bath volunteers, and a gentleman of the most engaging manners.

At Wells, the rev. John Golding, priest-vicar of the cathedral. He possessed the livings of Burnham and Critchett, and was universally esteemed by his parishioners.

At Taunton, in the prime of life, John Parslow, esq. late a major in the 3d or king's own dragoons. Aged 86, Mr. Sam. Brookes.

At Bridgwater, Mrs. Rolliter, of the George inn.

At Wellington, the rev. Dr. Bovet, of Henstridge, one of the prebends of Wells.

At Churchill, in his 22d year, Mr. Wm. Chappell.

At Burrington, at a very advanced age, the rev. Thomas Vincent, M. A. archdeacon of Cardigan, prebendary of Wells cathedral, and rector of Yatton. He was of so benevolent a disposition, that when rendered incapable by age of performing the duties of his office, he gave up the entire profits to the gentleman who officiated for him. In the instance of Yatton, this singular bounty was of great service to the curate, an exemplary clergyman, with a family of ten children,

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. T. Furlongs attorney, to Miss L. Hobson. Lieut. Watts, of the Prince of Wales's dragoons, to Miss M'Kennin.

At Alphington, Henry Williams, esq. commissioner of prizes at Falmouth, to Miss Bell.

The rev. Edward Kelson, rector of Clift St. Lawrence, to Miss Margaret Blakes, of Salisbury.

Died.] At Exeter, in his 77th year, Richard Hereford, esq. brother of the late Sir James Hereford, of Sustin Court, Herefordshire. After a short illness, Mr. Wm. Colson. Mr. Robert Lynd, late surgeon in the royal navy. M. E. Makewill.

Of a decline, aged 18, Miss Sarah Davison, second daughter of Mr. J. Davison, of the Seven Star's inn, St. Thomas, near Exeter.

At Totness, Mr. William Ashley, supervisor of excise; and three days after, Miss Ashley, his daughter, aged 18.

[Mr. Benjamin Donne, whose death was noticed in our last number, page 470, was a native of Biddeford, in the county of Devon. His father was an eminent schoolmaster in that town; and had three sons, Abraham, Benjamin, and George. The eldest was a very ingenious young man, and had the honour to instruct the reverend and pious Mr. James Hervey, author of the "*Meditations and Contemplations*," in the mathematics. He died of a consumption, in 1742; and his funeral sermon was preached by Mr. Hervey, from Philippians i. 21. "To me, to live is Christ, and to die is gain." Mr. Benjamin Donne

Donne succeeded his father in the academy at Biddeford; and, in 1758, printed a volume of "*Mathematical Essays*," in 8vo. intended as an introduction to a course of mathematics. In 1759, he engaged in a survey of Devonshire, which was completed, on a large scale, in 1763, and for which he received the first premium of 100l. given by the society for promoting arts, manufactures, and commerce. About this time he was invited to Bristol by several eminent merchants, and was appointed librarian of the city library, then just instituted in King-street. In 1765, he printed his "*Accountant and Geometrician*," 8vo. He had in the library-house at Bristol a very flourishing academy; but it is supposed that the testimony which he gave in favour of Jonathan Britain, who was executed for forgery, at Bristol, in 1773, offended some of his friends, and occasioned his being dismissed from the librarianship, and the declension of his school. That unfortunate man had been Mr. Donne's usher. In 1771, he printed an "*Epitome of Natural and Experimental Philosophy*," 12mo. This is rather an analysis of the author's lectures, which he read, with great reputation, during school vacations at Bristol and in its neighbourhood. The writer of this sketch, who has often attended Mr. Donne's lectures, remembers to have seen them fairly wrote and fitted for publication; and he is of opinion, that they would be even now highly acceptable to the scientific world. He has also read a manuscript treatise on navigation, by Mr. Donne, which he scruples not to say is superior to all those that are in common use. In 1774, he printed a valuable set of tables for nautical purposes, under the title of "*The British Mariner's Assistant*," 8vo. This

was followed by "*Essays on Trigonometry*," in 1777, 8vo. Besides these performances, he published a Plan of Bristol; a Map of the country eleven miles round that city; a Panorganon and Analemma, two instruments designed as substitutes for the globes; an improved Navigation Scale; a large Map of the Western Circuit, &c. &c. This last he inscribed to the Marquis of Salisbury; who, in consequence of it, took Mr. Donne under his patronage; and on the death of Dr. Anthony Shepherd, in 1776, gave him the place of Master of Mechanics to his Majesty, the salary of which is 200l. a year.—No man, perhaps, ever struggled through more difficulties than Mr. Donne; and yet the writer of this, who knew him for many years, can safely assert, that he never once saw his temper ruffled, or heard him express any peevish complaint. He was always easy, cheerful, and contented. His disposition was most liberal; and he was ever ready to extend his hand to the assistance of others, even to his own disadvantage. He possessed a strong and acute understanding. His knowledge was very various and extensive; and his qualifications as a teacher were never surpassed. His mathematical and philosophical talents were of the first rate. His modesty bordered, in a great degree, upon diffidence; and though he was qualified to rank with the greatest mathematicians of the age, he was content with a lower station. Through life he was an useful member of society; a man of strict virtue; and, what is of higher consideration, he was a christian. He had three children, two sons and a daughter: the eldest is a clergyman of the established church, and vicar of Cranborne, in Dorsetshire.]

Report of the present State of Commerce, Manufactures, &c.

(To be continued monthly.)

THE merchants and ship-owners having failed in their attempt to get the responsibility, which some late legal decisions had thrown upon them, removed by an act of parliament, have held a general meeting, at which it was resolved, that the following alteration in the bill of lading be recommended to be generally adopted, viz. "The act of God, the king's enemies, fire, and all and every other dangers and accidents of the seas, rivers, and navigation of whatever nature and kind soever, excepted;" but in respect to the West India Trade, where a certain risk of boats is understood to attach to the ship, it is recommended to insert in the bills of lading, the words "save risk of boats, so far as ships are liable thereto," immediately preceding the concluding word "excepted." In the Coasting-trade, where no bills of lading are used, the words of the exception are recommended to be introduced in the receipts given for the goods.

A new register book of shipping, is about to be published, under the direction of a committee of merchants, appointed at a public meeting held for that purpose.

The C nvoy act, passed in the last session, commences, with respect to vessels sailing from Great Britain, from 5th July, 1798; from the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, the 5th August; from any other port in Europe, the 5th September; in the West Indies or America, the 5th October, and in Africa or Asia, the 5th November. The masters of ships have been ordered to provide themselves with flags to answer signals, without which they cannot be cleared outwards. By this act additional duties have been imposed on goods imported and exported, and on the tonnage of ships, entering outwards or inwards to or from foreign parts, during the continuance of the war. The following are the import duties on some of the principal articles of commerce.

Annatto,

Annatto, 18s. the 100 lb.
 Argol, 1s. 10d. per cwt.
 Barilla, 1s. 6d. per cwt.
 Camphire, 1½d. per lb.
 Cochineal, 10d. lb.
 Coffee, 3s. 4d. cwt.
 Currants, 1s. 2½d. cwt.
 Flax, rough and undressed, 21s. per ton.
 Ginger, 1s. 6d. cwt.
 Hemp, rough and undressed, 19s. 3d. ton.
 Iron, in bars or unwrought, 10s. 10d. ton.
 Isinglass, 5s. 9d. the 100 lb.

Logwood, 7s. 3d. ton.
 Losh Hides, 1d. lb.
 Mahogany, 10s. 10d. ton.
 Molasses, 1s. per cwt.
 Sallad Oil, 18s. the 100 gall.
 Train Oil, 16s. 10d. per ton.
 Pitch, 3s. per last.
 Pearl Ash, 1s. 4d. cwt.
 Pot Ash, 1s. 2½d. cwt.
 Saltpetre, 1s. 11½d. cwt.
 Silk, raw, 6d. lb.
 Ditto, thrown, 7d. lb.
 Brandy, 2½d. gall.
 Rum, 15s. the 100 gall.
 Sugar, 1s. 10d. cwt.

Tallow, 1s. 6d. cwt.
 Tar, 2s. 5d. per last.
 Tobacco, 2s. 6d. the 100 lb.
 Verdigris, 6s. 9d. the 100 lb.
 Wine, Madeira, 61s. per ton.
 Wine, Portugal, 26s. 6d. ton.
 Cotton Wool of Turkey, 6s. 6d. the 100 lb.
 Ditto of America, 6s. 6d.
 Ditto British Colonies, 8s. 9d.
 Ditto of other Countries, 12s. 6d.
 Raw Linen Yarn, 3s. the 100 lb.

The export duties are, for goods, wares, and merchandises, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain (with some exceptions) exported to any part of Europe, 10s. for every 100l. value; to any place not in Europe, or within the limits of the East India Company's charter, 2l. for every 100l. value. For every ton burthen of vessels entering outwards or inwards (except in ballast) to or from Ireland, the islands of Guernsey, &c. the Greenland seas, and Southern Fishery, 6d. Ditto, to or from any place within the Straights of Gibraltar, in Russia, or the Baltic sea, or any place in Europe, 1s. Ditto, to or from any place within the limits of the East India Company's charter, 3s. Ditto, to the Cape of Good Hope, 2s. 6d. Ditto, to any place in America, not otherwise described, 1s.

These duties in general will not fall heavy, except on the low-priced manufactured goods, on which they are about equal to the commission of the merchant who engages for the articles with the manufacturer, and gives credit for the same to his foreign correspondent; they are, however, found very troublesome, as by increasing the number of entries, they cause great delays of business at the Custom-house, the old ceremony of cockets being retained, which might now be easily dispensed with, if the patentees could be induced to relinquish their sinecures.

In the course of the month, several very considerable fleets have arrived safe, viz.

1. A fleet of sixteen East India ships, of which eleven are from Bengal and Madras, with the following articles:

Piece Goods.							
Bengal.	Mullins,	-	114,068 pieces.	Sugar,	-	-	28,103 cwt.
	Callicoes,	-	169,460	Pepper,	-	-	318,050 lb.
	Prohibited,	-	69,006	Saltpetre,	-	-	26,393 cwt.
Madras.	Mullins,	-	4,630	Redwood,	-	-	846 cwt.
	Callicoes,	-	240,602	Raw Silk,	-	-	111,550 gr. lb.
	Prohibited,	-	61,077	Cotton,	-	-	200,068 lb.
				Indigo,	-	-	46,200 lb.
				Mace,	-	-	26,330 lb.
Cochineal,	-	-	17,600 lb.	Nutmegs,	-	-	31,568 lb.
Shellack,	-	-	80 cwt.	Nutmeg Oil,	-	-	1,812 lb.
Borax,	-	-	166 cwt.	Ditto, distilled,	-	-	4 quart bottles.
Cloves,	-	-	383,657 lb.	Besides Privilege Goods.			

The five China ships bring 14,736 lbs. of China raw silk, 10,000 pieces of Nankeen cloth, 10,000 pieces of white ditto, and the following assortment of teas:

Bohea,	3880 large, and	500 small chests,	1,459,786 lbs.
Congou,	-	33,137	2,912,348
Souchong,	-	4,576	385,014
Hylon,	-	2,324	153,853
Hylon Skin,	-	507	33,206
Superior ditto,	-	785	51,660
Twankay,	-	3,683	293,542
3880 large, 45,512 small chests,			5,289,409 lbs.

2. A very large fleet, richly laden, from the Leeward Islands, which, however, has but little affected the price of West India articles. The entry of sugar, in the course of the last three weeks, has been 307,846 cwt.; of cotton wool, upwards of 2,428,000 lbs.; sugars are somewhat lower; clayed from 4l. to 5l. 9s; lumps from 6l. to 6l. 6s.; single loaves from 5l. 19s. to 6l. 10s.; powder loaves from 6l. 3s. to 6l. 15s.

3. A fleet from Oporto, bringing about 18,000 pipes of wine, to Great Britain and Ireland; about one third being for the latter place, and about 5000 pipes for the port of London. This is the most considerable importation since the new duties on wine have taken place, and

and as the stocks of the merchants are known to be very low, the consumption must have diminished considerably, for the importers upon speculation find so little demand on the quays, that at least one third of the quantity imported into the port of London will be housed by the Excise for security of the duties.

4. About 15 or 20 vessels have arrived from Hamburgh, with brandy, geneva, and various articles of merchandize, the produce of Germany and Italy, which it has become necessary to ship through the medium of that port.

5. A fleet has also arrived from the Baltic, with naval stores; and several ships, both English and foreign, with wheat, oats, and other grain, from the Baltic, Embden, &c. The Greenland Fishery has turned out rather unsuccessful, two or three ships having arrived with only one fish each, and some clean; latter accounts are, however, more favourable.

The export trade of the port of London is in general heavy, except to North America, for the different ports of which, a considerable quantity of goods are shipping off. Several victuallers are leaving the Thames for Lord St. Vincent's fleet: Irish mews-beef is at present from 7l. to 7l. 4s.

With respect to our home manufactures, that of hardware, at Sheffield, appears to have suffered less than most others by the war; till the present, and a part of the last year, it experienced but little diminution, owing, in a great measure, to the increased demands from America, but the remittances from thence have of late been so irregular, that the merchants are by no means inclined to execute orders so readily as formerly; this, with the loss of the Spanish and Italian markets, has lessened the demand for many articles considerably, particularly saws, files, table knives, razors, and plated goods. The only branches of this manufacture which remain pretty good are scissars and pen-knives.

At Glasgow and Paisley, the labouring people are at present fully employed, while the manufacturer who employs them, driven by the vicissitudes of the war, from market to market, must feel much anxiety at the uncertainty and precariousness of his situation. The demand last month for printed goods, and for fancy muslins, has been very considerable. The manufacture of heavy cotton goods, of every description, has been unprofitable, owing to the high price of the raw material, which keeps up, notwithstanding the late importations. The export of cotton yarn to the Continent having, from the disturbed state of Switzerland, been much smaller this year than last, and the number of cotton mills in the country being capable of producing double the quantity of yarn our own manufactures can consume, the spinners are labouring under heavy stocks, and reduced prices. The manufacturing district of the west of Scotland, depending upon Ireland for an annual supply of grain, equal to one half of its consumption, must be expected to experience some inconvenience from the late devastations in that unhappy country.

The article of cochineal has fallen considerably, in consequence of the importation during the month: the present price is from 2l. to 2l. 5s. per lb.

The Public Funds have risen since our last, particularly the 5 per cents. which were, for some time, considerably below their proportionate value. The books of the 3 per cent. Consols. are now open for private transfers only.—The *Omnium* is at a premium.—*Bank stock* was, on the 28th of June, at 119; rose on the 13th of the present month to 123½, and since to 126. On the 26th it fell ¼ per cent.—5 per cent. *Annuities* opened on July 10, at 72¾; and have since risen to 75.—4 per cent. *Consols.* were, on the 28th of June, at 61½; rose on the 13th of July to 63¼; and were, on the 26th ult. at 63 3-8ths.—3 per cent. *Consols.* were, on the 28th of June, at 49 3-8ths. rose on the 13th of July to 49½; fell again, on the 20th, to 47¾; and have since risen to 48½.—*Omnium* was at a premium of 1½ per cent. on the 27th of last month; at 2¼ on the 13th of July; at 1¾ on the 17th; and at 2¾ on the 26th.—Gold, in bars, is 3l. 17s. 10½d. per oz.—Silver, in ditto, standard, 5s. 1d. per oz.

N. B. In the prosecution of this plan, we shall be happy to avail ourselves of respectable communications on the subject, especially when confined to facts indicative of the real state of any branch of trade, its extent, value, advance, or decline.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SINCE our last report, circumstances have in general been favourable to the products of husbandry. The effects of the droughty weather in the beginning of the last month have been much less injurious than the farmer had reason to expect at that time. In the southern and south-western parts of the island our correspondents assure us, that the wheat crops are universally good and very forward: the barley and oats somewhat inferior, but varying considerably in different soils. These last have, however, been much improved by the late rains. In Scotland, too, the wheat crops appear in general to be good, and also forward. A few Poland oats have already been cut, and the wheat harvest must soon commence. Some damage has been done to the grains in this part of the kingdom by the heavy gale of wind which lately prevailed. The hay crops of both clovers and meadow-grasses, though rather light in some of the midland and northern counties, are generally full and good in the more southern districts. About this place, the hay for the most part has been tolerably well made and secured; but in counties more to the south and west, as well as

those to the north, in which the hay harvest is much later, the late rainy season has been very unfavourable; indeed, much grass in these situations is still to be cut. About Inverness, in Scotland, and some other places in that neighbourhood, the hay crops have also been very short. However, from the after-grasses being every where abundant, and the great stock of old hay in the country, there can be little apprehension of a scarcity. The pea and bean crops do not in general appear to be very favourable; nor even the turnips, except in a few districts where they were sown early. In Scotland, however, they have a more promising appearance, and the hoeing of them is already far advanced. In some districts of England potatoes have been much injured by the *curl*: this was, probably, in some degree caused by the dry weather, which we have noticed in our former reports. Fallows are mostly in a high state of preparation. Notwithstanding the flattering prospect of a good cyder crop, we are now informed that the apple-orchards every where fail. In some districts our reporters say that they will not produce the *fiftieth* part of a crop. Pears are, however, more plentiful.

Wheat averages 50s. 5d. and Barley 29s. 7d. per quarter. Beef sells from 3s. to 3s. 10d. and Mutton from 3s. to 3s. 8d. per stone.

Hops. Since our last, this plant has daily grown worse; the insects have so far overspread it, that it has undergone the black blast, and many plants are completely ruined. The strong bine, however, throws out fresh shoots, and may yet produce some hops: the duty is, notwithstanding, still laid at 32,000l.; and some persons imagine it will not amount to 20,000l. The correspondent who furnishes this article, in the course of thirty years attention to the hop-plant, has seen in former seasons a wonderful amendment at a later period, and under similar appearances and similar weather. In 1762, on the 12th August, the duty was laid at 30,000l. though the produce proved to be 79,275l.; and on the 9th August, 1789, a season perfectly similar, the duty was laid from 35 to 38,000l. but the produce was £.104,063! It may, therefore, yet be expected, that the present prices cannot be supported, especially as the quantity in hand is enormously large, being not less than 140 to 150,000 bags. That our readers may form their own calculations, we have subjoined a very curious table of hop-duties from 1711 to the present time; and the estimated consumption being about 82,000 bags, it will appear evident, on a comparison of the duties from the last clearing year, 1787, that the quantity in hand is not over-rated. The present prices are—of pockets, from 7l. 15s. to 8l. 10s.—of bags, 7l. 10s. to 8l. 8s.

A TABLE OF THE DUTIES ON HOPS.

Years Growth.	Duty.	Years Growth.	Duty.	Years Growth.	Duty.
1711 -	£.43,437 16	1740 -	£.37,885 12	1769 -	£.16,201 11
12 -	30,278 16	1741 -	65,222 8	70 -	101,131 2
13 -	23,018 12	42 -	45,550 15	1771 -	33,143 5
14 -	14,457 5	43 -	61,072 12	72 -	102,652 4
15 -	44,975 7	44 -	46,708 12	73 -	45,737 18
16 -	20,354 16	45 -	34,635 0	74 -	138,878 1
17 -	54,669 2	46 -	91,879 10	75 -	41,597 0
18 -	15,005 15	47 -	60,000 0	76 -	125,691 13
19 -	90,317 19	48 -	27,000 0	77 -	43,581 13
20 -	38,169 15	49 -	96,305 19	78 -	159,891 2
1721 -	61,362 6	50 -	65,000 0	*79 -	53,143 55,800 8
22 -	49,433 0	1751 -	73,954 0	80 -	116,880 122,724 4
23 -	30,279 9	52 -	79,000 0	1781 -	109,041 119,946 2
24 -	61,271 7	53 -	81,000 0	82 -	14,247 16,385 3
25 -	6,526 8	54 -	112,000 0	83 -	65,837 75,712 16
26 -	75,013 13	55 -	92,000 0	84 -	82,052 94,359 17
27 -	69,409 2	56 -	48,106 13	85 -	97,986 112,684 5
28 -	41,494 8	57 -	69,713 6	86 -	83,453 95,971 14
29 -	48,441 0	58 -	72,959 2	87 -	36,719 42,227 3
30 -	44,419 16	59 -	42,115 0	88 -	124,493 143,168 0
1731 -	22,600 0	60 -	117,992 12	89 -	90,489 104,063 7
32 -	35,135 0	1761 -	81,000 0	90 -	92,905 106,841 9
33 -	70,000 0	62 -	79,295 14	1791 -	90,056 103,565 5
34 -	37,216 0	63 -	88,315 16	92 -	140,967 162,112 19
35 -	42,745 0	64 -	17,178 1	93 -	19,669 22,619 14
36 -	46,482 0	65 -	73,778 17	94 -	176,576 203,063 2
37 -	56,495 10	66 -	116,503 15	95 -	69,997 82,342 19
38 -	86,675 17	67 -	25,998 10	96 -	63,943 75,225 17
39 -	70,742 6	68 -	114,102 0	97 -	132,380 157,458 11

* In the year 1779, an ADDITIONAL duty was laid, of 5l. per Cent. and 5 per Cent. more in 1781; and 5l. per Cent. in 1782—making in all 15 per Cent. additional duties.